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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

April 1, 1922 to March 31, 1923

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List of officers who held Political appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1922-23.

Appointment.	Name of officers.	Period.
Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir Armine Dew, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	1st April 1922 to 13th June 1922.
	The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	14th June 1922 to the end of the year.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (held charge in addition to his own duties as Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner from 14th June 1922 to 23rd June 1922).	
	Lt.-Col. A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E.	24th June 1922 to the end of the year.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Major W. G. Neale.	Throughout the year.
Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E.	Ditto.
Officer In charge Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau.	Major G. T. Dennys O.B.E.	Ditto.
Political Agent, Quetta	Lt.-Col. H. Stewart, C.I.E.	1st April 1922 to 10th June 1922.
	Lt.-Col. C. A. Smith, C.I.E.	11th June 1922 to 28th November 1922.
	Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, C.I.E. (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Chagai).	29th and 30th November 1922.
	Lt.-Col. F. McConaghey, C.I.E.	1st December 1922 to the end of the year.
Political Agent, Sibi	Lt.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.I.E.	1st April 1922 to 4th November 1922.
	Mr. H. R. Lynch Blosse, I.C.S.	5th November 1922 to 6th December 1922.
	Major G. F. W. Anson, O.B.E.	7th December 1922 to the end of the year.

Appointment.	Name of officers.	Period.
Political Agent, Loralai .	Major C. T. Daukes, C.I.E.	Throughout the year.
Political Agent, Zhob .	Lt.-Col. R. Chenevix Trench, O.B.E.	Ditto.
Political Agent, Kalat .	Lt.-Col. W. G. Hutchinson, O.B.E.	1st April 1922 to 7th November 1922.
	Lt.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.I.E.	8th November 1922 to the end of the year.
Political Agent, Chagai .	Lt.-Col. C. A. Smith, C.I.E.	1st April 1922 to 10th June 1922.
	Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.	11th June 1922 to the end of the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	Captain C. G. Snelling .	1st April 1922 to 14th September 1922.
	Mr. H. R. Lynch Blosse, I.C.S.	15th September 1922 to 2nd November 1922.
	Lt.-Col. C. A. Smith, C.I.E. (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Quetta).	3rd November 1922 to 12th November 1922.
	Rai Sahib Diwan Hote Chand (in addition to his own duties as City Magistrate, Quetta).	13th November 1922 to 8th December 1922.
	Mr. H. R. Lynch Blosse, I.C.S.	9th December 1922 to the end of the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Sibi.	Mr. H. J. Todd . .	1st April 1922 to 1st July 1922.
	Sardar Sahib Sardar Gurdit Singh.	2nd July 1922 to 26th September 1922.
	Captain W. F. Campbell .	27th September 1922 to 2nd February 1923.
	Rai Sahib Diwan Rattan Chand, Hakim.	3rd February 1923 to the end of the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	Rai Sahib Sardar Kabul Singh.	Throughout the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	Captain J. C. Johnson, M.C.	1st April 1922 to 25th April 1922.
	Vacant	26th April 1922 to 10th May 1922.
	M. Gul Muhammad. . .	11th May 1922 to 16th September 1922.

Appointment.	Name of officers.	Period.
Political Agent, Sibi—*contd.*	Major T. C. Fowle . .	17th September 1922 to 31st January 1923.
	Khan Bahadur Seth K. P. Kaikobad.	1st February 1923 to the end of the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.	Rai Bahadur Lala Lachman Dass.	1st April 1922 to 5th April 1922.
	Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.	6th April 1922 to 9th June 1922.
	Khan Bahadur Seth K. P. Kaikobad (in addition to his own duties as Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawan).	10th June 1922 to 4th July 1922.
	Mr. H. J. Todd . . .	5th July 1922 to 2nd February 1923.
	Vacant	3rd February 1923 to the end of the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawan.	Khan Bahadur Seth K. P. Kaikobad.	1st April 1922 to 16th January 1923. Post brought under reduction.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency, for the year April 1, 1922 to March 31, 1923.

PART I.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

1.—Border Affairs.

1. In general conditions on the border were quiet. Reference was made in last year's report to the settlement at Shahjui in Afghanistan of a colony of recalcitrant Wazirs. Several parties of these Wazirs joined by some Suleman Khels left Shahjui about the end of November and moved into the wild country of Shorawak where Afghan territory makes a salient into the Quetta and Nushki Districts.

Moving about in that country where their movements were hard to follow they threatened various points on the extended Indo-Afghan border. However so prompt was the information of their movements and the defensive measures taken in co-operation with the local Military authorities that they returned to Shahjui unsuccessful, the only incident reported being an affray with some Achakzais who had stoutly resisted a small foraging party and of whom two were killed but who themselves killed one of the Wazirs.

Another party of the Wazirs who proceeded in the direction of the Helmand succeeding in obtaining a certain amount of loot from passing caravans in Persian territory, but the expedition as a whole proved a profitless undertaking.

2. On the Zhob side the predatory activities of Sulemankhels and Wazirs continued but to a distinctly less marked

degree. In November a settlement was finally come to with a large number of the sections of the Sulemankhels and with Sher Jan Kharot whose exploits were dealt with in the Summary of last year. The value of the settlement with the Sulemankhel remains to be proved, but the Sulemankhels have undertaken to pay a large sum by instalments as compensation for damages done in British territory and have given a number of their men as hostages. Within the district considerable progress was made. Many of the outlaws who constituted so serious a menace to the peace not only of Zhob but of the adjoining districts have been suitably dealt with. Some have been killed or captured : others have come in and made their peace. Little progress can be expected in the North-East corner of Zhob until the Waziristan problem is effectually solved and a full measure of control obtained over the Sulemankhels. In Kakar Khurasan, however, considerable advance towards the restoration of normal conditions and the extension of administrative control has been made but much remains to be done. The main difficulty lies in finding from the Zhob Levy Corps sufficient men to garrison the posts that should be established.

3. On the Mekran border reports arose from time to time of intended raids from Persian Baluchistan where Dost Muhammad Khan by a policy which combines ability, cunning, intrigue and treachery has been rapidly consolidating his power. The raids did not actually mature but precautionary measures were from time to time adopted and proved the readiness with which the Kalat Sardars furnished contingents of their tribes for the defence of the Mekran border.

4. In Duzdap and Sarhad the situation remains unchanged. It has now been decided to appoint a Vice-Consul at Duzdap and this appointment should relieve some of the difficulties of representing the interests of British subjects under the changed conditions of a resident Persian Governor. Although reports of his supersession have been from time to time received, denied and repeated, the Governor continues to hold charge.

5. Generally speaking, in Baluchistan the year was one of quiet. There were of course the small raids and frays incidental to border life but none of these were on any scale or such as to show a spirit of hostility to Government. The

better harvests and lower prices of which the close of the year gives promise will, it is to be hoped, lead to a return to old conditions.

2.—Indian States and Tribal Territory.

Kalat.

6. Relations with His Highness the Khan of Kalat continued to be of the most cordial nature. The wishes of the Sardars were met by the removal of certain thanas to which, as limiting their influence within their own tribes, they had always taken exception. The State Council which had been in abeyance during the war was formally constituted and the Sardars were encouraged to take a larger part in the management of their own tribal and confederacy affairs, and have shown both aptitude and readiness for the work. The post of the Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawan, which had possibly conduced to too much direct interference in affairs there was given up without so far anything but good results. On the Sind border a certain amount of disaffection emanating from Sind manifested itself but was soon dealt with.

Las Bela.

7. Beyond a tendency to personal extravagance by expenditure which, though itself of no great amount, was somewhat beyond the limited resources of his small State, the administration of the young Jam calls for no remarks.

Marris and Bagtis.

8. Unsatisfactory rainfall producing inadequate grazing and crops resulted in a continuation of the straitened state of these tribes. Nevertheless the conduct of both tribes was in the main exemplary. The administration of the Bugtis by their tumandar, Sardar Mehrab Khan, was in every way admirable. Towards the end of the year that Chief was in discussion with certain companies regarding oil prospecting within Bugti tribal territory, but no definite concessions had been granted.

9. Among the Marris the continued stringency served to bring into greater relief the weakness of the Nawab, and affairs reached a somewhat serious state towards the end of the year when the heir-apparent, Mir Kaisar Khan, died suddenly in circumstances calculated to give support to the general belief that he had been poisoned by the members of the faction of his elder half-brother, Mir Allah Dad, who

had last year been excluded from the succession. The apathy displayed by the Nawab in the investigation of the alleged crime led current rumour to assert that it had been perpetrated with his connivance. To absolve themselves from this imputation the Nawab, and his section leaders have been making some attempt to set their house in order from which possibly a betterment of the State of Marri affairs may result.

3.—Internal Affairs.

10. Beyond the small trouble in the Levy tract on the Sind border already referred to, Baluchistan has continued to remain free from Political influences and disturbances. In the Urban area the leaders of the different religious sects have shown respect and tolerance for the feelings and opinions of other sects and have manifested a capacity to maintain this good feeling by curbing their more hot-headed members.

11. Throughout the province the feeling was maintained in favour of steady progress according to the customs of the people along the lines to which they were used. The principle of co-operation of the administration with the people through their own leaders and the tribal jirgas was maintained and continues to meet the simple needs of Baluchistan.

PART II.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY.

LAND REVENUE.
(For details, see Appendices I to III.)

There was no change in the system of collection. The total land revenue demand for 1922-23 was Rs. 14,77,283-5-2 (against Rs. 11,27,073-6-8 for 1921-22) including previous year's arrears which amounted to Rs. 2,17,449-2-5 in 1922-23 and Rs. 1,33,919-5-5 in 1921-22. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 9,71,606-2-11 against Rs. 6,59,501-1-0 for the preceding years. This marked increase both in demand and collections was due to better harvests. There was an increase of 35,769 acres in the area cultivated and of 62,545 acres in the area harvested compared to 1921-22. Details of the area harvested are given below :—

	Acres.
Settled Tahsils.	
1921-22	1,65,980
1922-23	2,22,639
Unsettled Tahsils.	
1921-22	11,270
1922-23	17,156

The percentage of area harvested to area sown in settled Tahsils rose to 76·43 against 65·59 in the preceding year. The increase in demand as well as in collections would have been much greater but for the general fall in prices as will appear from Appendix IV showing rates at which revenue wheat was sold and Appendix V showing retail prices at which wheat and millet were sold during the two years.

In consequence of the last famine and a series of dry years, it was found necessary to remit grazing tax altogether throughout the Province except in Nushki where half rates were charged and in Zhob where partial remissions were granted only in individual cases.

In the more seriously affected parts of Zhob and Loralai land revenue was reduced to half on lands under perennial irrigation and to one third in dry crop and flood irrigated tracts. The remissions thus granted amounted to Rs. 2,25,804 against Rs. 1,50,311 in the preceding year. In addition to this, suspensions of revenue to the extent of

Rs. 1,00,041 were sanctioned against Rs. 1,42,297 in 1921-22.

WEATHER AND CROPS. (For details, see Appendices IV to VI.)

The rainfall was in defect almost throughout the Province as will be seen from Appendix VI. It was however timely and well distributed. It was more especially useful for dry crops and flood irrigated tracts. Grazing was plentiful everywhere. Several sources of irrigation had dried up and in many cases the volume had considerably decreased during the recent drought. Timely snowfall on hillls and rains in the valleys however helped to revive many and to improve all. On the whole the year was a favourable one and natural calamities of any importance were conspicuous by their absence. An interesting natural phenomenon unknown in the history of the Province took place during the year. On January 25, 1923, a meteorite of unusual composition and weighing 5 tons 14 cwt. fell on a bhusa stock at the Military Grass Farm in Quetta. Fragments were obtained for the McMahon Museum and some of these were sent to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington and British Museum, London, for examination, the result of which should be extremely interesting.

Famine and Scarcity.

A detailed account of famine and scarcity was given in the report for the year 1921-22, during which famine prevailed most severely. Distress continued to be felt in most of the affected parts during the first half of the year under report and relief had to be granted in the following forms till the Rabi crops were harvested :—

District.	Gratuitous Relief.	Relief Works.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	...	5,980	5,980
Sibi	2,424	2,576	5,000
Loralai	10,000	10,000	20,000
Zhob	3,891	12,425	16,316
Revenue Commissioner	27,383	...	27,383
TOTAL	43,698	30,981	74,679

Special (famine) taccavis were also given to the extent of Rs. 4,000 for the Marri-Bugti tribal areas in the Sibi district.

The Rabi crops of 1922 were very good on account of good and timely rainfall and as soon as they were harvested plenty of grain and fodder came into the hands of the Zamindars as well as into the markets, with the result that distress disappeared and famine operations were formally closed after that. Details of remissions and suspensions are given under Land Revenue and *taccavis*.

Irrigation.

The length of open channels under the control of the Irrigation Department was 18½ miles of canal and 100 miles of Distributaries. The following principal works were carried out during the year :—

1. Constructing an experimental well and infiltration gallery at Chashma Tangi with a view to augmenting Quetta water supply.
2. Constructing overflow and falling shutter weirs and measuring notch of Head Works at Urak.
3. Constructing a fall and regulator across the Khanwah feeder cut in the Kalat State.

The rainfall was normal in Shebo and Khushdil Khan canal tracts but was 61 per cent. below normal in the Nari canal tract. The demand for canal water was, however, satisfactorily met on all canals. There was an increase of 3,325 acres in area irrigated. The estimated average value of crops raised in tracts under canal irrigation is shown below :—

	1921-22. Rs.	1922-23 Rs.
Shebo Canal	7,905	67,575
Khushdil Khan Canal . .	...	1,21,560
Nari Canals	4,62,732	5,92,758
Nar Nulla	2,856	3,726
TOTAL .	4,73,493	7,85,619

The gross revenue for 1922-23 was Rs. 97,218 against Rs. 28,919 showing an improvement of Rs. 68,299 over the

previous year. The percentage of net revenue on capital outlay was Re. 1·2. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 48,620 against Rs. 49,201 for 1921-22. The scheme of additional water supply for the Quetta Cantonment and the Municipality, which was in hand last year, has been almost completed.

Five new artesian well borings, which proved more or less successful, and three new karezes were sunk in the Quetta-Pishin District and 2 old karezes which had dried up were again put into order by the owners. Deep well boring plant was received during the year and experimental borings on two separate sites were put in hand in October 1922. The work was in progress when the year closed. The Sukkur Barrage Scheme under the supervision of the Sind Canal authorities has just (June 1923) been sanctioned, and it is expected that large areas of waste land in the Nasirabad Tahsil of this Province will be brought under cultivation on completion of the scheme.

Survey and Settlement.

No revenue survey or settlement work was undertaken during the year. The terms of settlement in the following Tahsils which are under a fixed cash assessment will expire on the dates noted against each :—

Quetta	31st March 1928.
Pishin	31st March 1929.
Sinjawi	31st March 1924.
Shahrigh	31st March 1924.

The question about the extension of the term of settlement of the Nasirabad Tahsil which expires in July 1923, is still under consideration. A survey party from Mussorie under Major Treshan conducted a contour survey in the Eastern portion of the Bugti country during the autumn of 1922.

Fruit Industry and Agriculture.

During the year under report Viticulture was added as a branch of the Quetta Fruit Farm for purposes of propagation. 200 new peach trees of selected varieties were planted in the Farm. 4,690 trees were sold to the public and Government gardens from the Farm nurseries.

Water-saving experiments in wheat growing were continued in the Quetta Farm on the lines indicated by Mr.

Howard. A yield of 35 maunds of wheat and 58 maunds and 25 seers of bhusa per acre was obtained with a single preliminary watering instead of 6 to 7 waterings given by local zamindars. The result is the highest ever obtained and compares very favourably with the outturn obtained by local cultivators which averages 13½ maunds. Experiments were also conducted at the Quetta Fruit Farm in Pusa wheat No. 12 on the above lines. The yield worked out to 43 maunds 5 seers of wheat and 90 maunds of bhusa. The experiment was, however, conducted on a very small scale and it is not safe to accept these figures as very reliable. The wheat has been supplied to local cultivators and further experiments on private lands will be watched with interest.

The principal feature of the year, however, was the considerable reduction in expenditure effected by the Retrenchment Committee with a view to make the Farm pay its way. Up to the end of September the Fruit Farm was run by an Extra Assistant Commissioner. This appointment and also that of Overseer were abolished and the Travelling Agricultural Instructor was placed in sole charge of the Farm. The Farm has been retained for a further period of 2 years when the question of its abolition will be considered if it is found not to pay its way.

TACCAVIS. (For details, see Appendix VII.)

The Taccavi loans outstanding at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 14,52,000. Loans amounting to Rs. 79,000 were made during the year against Rs. 11,36,600 of the preceding year. The latter included Rs. 10,28,400 on account of special loans which were necessitated by famine and scarcity. Recoveries during 1922-23 amounted to Rs. 3,15,700 including Rs. 40,800 on account of interest. Remissions granted aggregated Rs. 3,15,100 including Rs. 17,100 on account of interest. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 9,58,100.

Forests.

There was no change in the total area of the Reserved Forests during the year under report, which remained at 313 and 472 square miles for reserved and unclassed forests respectively. The charge of forests was held by Rai Sahib L. Bakhshi Ram, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, from 1st April 1922 to 1st March 1923 and by L. Bagh Ram, Senior Forest

Ranger, from 2nd March 1923 to the end of year. As a Retrenchment measure, the status of the Forest Officer was reduced from that of Extra Assistant Conservator to that of a Senior Forest Ranger. The unclassed Forests in the Zhob and Chagai Agencies were as usual looked after and administered by the Civil Authorities.

Natural reproduction of Khanjak (Pistacia), Obushat (Juniper) and Olive by seed throughout Baluchistan is very poor owing to the dry climate and scanty rainfall of the country, but that of Jhau (Tamarisk) and Jand (Prosopis) is better in the flooded areas of Sibi District. Reproduction from Coppice shoots in Popalzai Forest and Zangi Lora and Dhobi Ghat Nurseries is doing well.

An attempt is being made to create new forests under artificial reproduction on the bare hill sides of the Chiltan and Zarghun ranges near Quetta and for this purpose during the year under report 5 maunds Khanjak and 3 maunds ash seeds in the Chiltan and 4 maunds Khanjak and 1½ maunds ash seeds in the Zarghun were sown in interrupted trenches at a total cost of Rs. 1,528. Experiments in plantation work were carried out in Zangi Lora and Dhobi Ghat Nurseries. 10,000 willow cuttings have been planted in a blank moist space in Zangi Lora. About four maunds of walnut seed has been sown in the nurseries in Zangi Lora, Dhobi Ghat and Ziarat Forests. The seedlings will be planted in different places where there is good soil and water near the place.

The European Olive trees at Dilkuna and Hurnai are doing well.

The exotic species planted as an experiment some years ago in the neighbourhood of Quetta are making very slow progress owing probably to peculiar conditions which appear to be unfavourable.

The total revenue and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 15,190 and Rs. 36,778 against Rs. 17,229 and Rs. 53,275 respectively during the preceding year.

EDUCATION.

See Appendix VIII.

The number of schools and scholars in the Province on March 31, 1923, will be found in Appendix VIII. The boys' schools numbered 268 and girls' schools 8 in 1922-23 against

306 and 7 respectively. The mosque schools whose numbers are necessarily liable to constant fluctuations are solely responsible for the decrease in the number of boys' schools. The following new schools were opened during the year :—

2 new village primary schools.

3 village primary schools which had been closed for a time.

1 primary Sindhi school at Quetta.

The Islamia Primary School was also raised to a Secondary School.

The number of scholars in Government and aided private schools for boys shows an increase of 466. There was an increase of 48 students in the unaided private schools, while girls' schools showed an increase of 17. The number of local Muhammadans, excluding Mosque schools, rose from 1,475 to 1,732, an increase of 257 including 12 local girls. These 1,732 students were distributed as under on 31st March 1923 :—

Secondary Schools	498
Normal School	8
Primary School (Boys)	1,214
Primary School (Girls)	12

The income and expenditure for 1922-23 and 1921-22 are shown below :—

	1922-23.	1921-22.
Income from all sources	25,000	25,247
Expenditure	3,12,733	2,88,444

The Boy Scout movement continued its progress during the year. The numbers rose from 52 to 55. 11 passed the "First Aid Examination."

Local Funds.

The total receipts of the marginally cited local funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 2,84,190 against Rs. 3,03,504 in the preceding year. The decrease is due largely to poorer produce of gardens and lands at Sibi. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,64,445 against Rs. 4,23,300 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,58,855. The expenditure for

1. Sibi Bazar Fund.
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.
3. Hurnai Bazar Fund.
4. Loralai Town Fund.
5. Ziarat Bazar Fund.
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
7. Nushki Town Fund.
8. Bolan Bazar Fund.

1921-22 was swollen by special contributions for the Town Hall and for gratuitous famine relief.

Municipal Funds.

The only Municipality in the Province is the town of Quetta. The number of members of the Committee during the year under report was 24 of whom 20 were non-officials. 26 meetings, 23 ordinary and 3 special, were held during the year. The attendance at these meetings averaged 52·24 against 59·35.

The income for the year amounted to Rs. 9,19,835 and expenditure to Rs. 8,75,978 against Rs. 12,32,716 and Rs. 12,95,383 respectively. The figures for the year under report include Rs. 4,07,263 and Rs. 2,87,207 for abnormal items on account of land already sold or works already undertaken. No important work or scheme was undertaken by the Quetta Municipality during the year under report. The water works scheme was approaching completion by the Military Works Services when the year closed.

The Municipality paid Rs. 1,68,000 on account of principle and interest of the loans of Rs. 7,00,000 taken from Government. The principle outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 6,00,000.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE.
(For details, see Appendix IX.)

The total value of the land trade which passed through the Province to and from Afghanistan and Persia during the year 1922-23 was 445 lakhs against 300 lakhs in the previous year showing an increase of 145 lakhs. The details are:—

	lakhs.
Imports from Afghanistan	119
Imports from Persia	94
Exports to Afghanistan	104
Exports to Persia	128

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase to the value of 59 lakhs in imports from Afghanistan. There was also an increase of 47 lakhs in imports from

Persia. Exports to Afghanistan fell by 5 lakhs while those to Persia increased by 44 lakhs.

Imports from Afghanistan.—The principal commodities imported from Afghanistan were wool raw and manufactured Rs. 50·79 lakhs, fruits and nuts Rs. 50·70 lakhs, drugs and medicinal herbs Rs. 3·74 lakhs, hides and skins Rs. 1·64 lakhs and provisions Rs. 5·07 lakhs.

The principal increases and decreases occurred under the following heads:—

Increases.

	Rs. lakhs.
Wool raw and manufactured	14·78
Fruits and nuts	32·98
Drugs and medicinal herbs	2·75
Provisions	4·27
Sheep and goats	·37
Cotton raw	1·33
Other seeds ,,	·98
And all other articles of merchandise	·73

Decrease.

Leather	·32

Imports from Persia.—The principal Persian imports consisted of wool Rs. 50·10 lakhs, fruits and nuts Rs. 7·46 lakhs, cotton raw Rs. 25·5 lakhs, drugs and medicines Rs. 4·54 lakhs, hides and skins Rs. 1·58 lakhs, provisions Rs. ·74 lakh, silk Rs. 4·10 lakhs. The chief increases and decreases are given below:—

Increases.

	Rs. lakhs.
Cotton raw	19·51
Drugs and medicines	2·06
Hides and Skins	1·02
Provisions	·71
Silk	3·95
Wool	24·51

Decreases.

Grain and Pulses	2·20
Leather	2·85

During the year under report the remarkable increase in imports both from Afghanistan and Persia was partly due to the imposition of restrictions on the export of gold and silver and gold and silver coins, both by Afghanistan and Persia as well as the Indian Government. As traders could not export gold or silver or coins, they were obliged to bring more merchandise instead. The increase in imports from these two countries is also due partly to better facilities in rolling stock on Indian Railways.

Exports to Afghanistan.—The principal commodities which suffered during the year in the export trade to Afghanistan were grain and pulse Rs. 8 lakhs, liquors, Rs. 1·11 lakhs, sugar Rs. 9·72 lakhs, tea Rs. 1·58 lakhs. On the other hand, piecegoods increased by Rs. 21 lakhs, dyeing materials Rs. ·43 lakh, fruits and nuts Rs. ·40 lakh and spices Rs. ·46 lakh.

Exports to Persia.—The exports to Persia aggregate Rs. 127·65 lakhs. This figure should be taken with caution as it includes quantities of provisions, liquors, fruits and nuts, oils and other miscellaneous articles intended for the use of the Railway and Military Departments on the Nushki Extension Railway. The principal increase occurred under apparel Rs. 4·76 lakhs, twist and yarn, piecegoods and cotton Rs. 21·68 lakhs, dyeing materials Rs. 2·35 lakhs, leather Rs. 1·18 lakhs, metals and manufacture of metals Rs. 1·41 lakhs, spices Rs. 1·47 lakhs. On the other hand decreases occurred under seeds over half a lakh, sugar Rs. 4·25 lakhs, all other articles of merchandise Rs. 4·20 lakhs. The decrease under sugar is due to large quantities imported in previous years being in stock and also to fall in prices.

Mines and Minerals.

The only minerals of any commercial importance at present worked in Baluchistan and of which accounts are kept are coal and chromite. The year started with 42 leases for coal and 79 leases for chromite covering areas amounting to 4,418 acres and 4,757 acres respectively. Three new coal mining leases covering areas amounting to 458 acres and 6 new chromite mining leases for areas amounting to 60 acres were issued during the year. 19 chromite mining leases covering areas amounting to 1,894 acres were substituted by 22 leases covering areas amounting to 220 acres. The leases

thus in force at the close of the financial year 1922-23 were :—

	No.	Area covered.
Coal Mining leases	43	4,776 acres.
Chromite Mining leases	88	3,143 ,,

Figures of output and revenue are given in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Output.			Revenue.			
	Coal.	Coal dust.	Chromite.	Coal and Coal dust.	Chromite.	Others.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1921-22 . .	5,865½	48,276	25,121	3,748	21,686	490	25,924
1922-23 . .	9,856½	50,685½	18,548	4,484	19,096	811	24,391

The Chrome output fell off owing to poorer demand. The output of coal and coal dust was greater than that of the previous year owing to larger demand.

The general health of the miners was satisfactory. There were 19 cases of Influenza in the mines at Khost, 4 of which proved fatal. 3,862 cases of malaria were treated in the Mine Hospital at Khost, 3,700 during the previous year.

2 licenses to prospect for oil and crude petroleum with its associated Hydro-Carbons were issued during the year to the White Hall Petroleum Company and the Burmah Oil Company.

Judicial.
(For details, see Appendices X and XI.)

Regular criminal and civil cases between non-inhabitants of Baluchistan residing in Quetta and the small urban areas are disposed of by regular courts. Detailed statistics will be found in Appendices X and XI. Suits and criminal offences concerning the tribesmen are decided by Councils of Elders (*jirgah*) under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. These are not dealt with in this Report.

Civil Suits.—The number of civil cases instituted was 5,574 against 5,150 in 1921, 4,581 in 1920 and 3,631 in 1919. There was an increase of about 700 cases in Quetta-Pishin and nearly 100 cases in the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District, but both in Sibi and Loralai Districts

there was a decrease of about 200 cases. Civil litigation in the Quetta District is on the increase as an after effect of war necessitating settlement of complicated accounts involving numerous claims and counter claims. The Quetta Rent Restriction Law is also responsible for a considerable increase in both original and appeal cases. Miscellaneous civil cases in the Quetta-Pishin District also show an increase of about 600 cases. The value of civil suits instituted was 20,58,944 against 11,75,009 in 1921. This is due to a large number of suits being filed against the minor sons of the late Rai Bahadur L. Sundar Das, Supply and Transport Contractor at Quetta, for partnership accounts and damages.

The number of civil appeals and revision applications instituted was 249 (including 3 miscellaneous appeals) against 285 in 1921. The decrease is chiefly confined to the Sibi District. There were 35 appeal cases pending in the courts at the end of the year.

The number of execution applications before regular courts was 3,672 against 2,755 in 1921. Rs. 5,93,116 were dealt with against Rs. 5,53,527 in 1921. Of this amount Rs. 1,59,625 were realised against Rs. 1,49,813 in 1921.

Criminal Cases.—The number of regular criminal cases instituted was 3,326 against 3,627 in 1921. There was a decrease of about 200 cases in Quetta and about 100 cases in the Zhob District. The total number of undertrial prisoners was 4,997 of whom 2,123 were acquitted or discharged, 2,715 were convicted, 87 died or escaped and 72 remained under trial at the close of year.

Only one person was sentenced to death but this sentence was commuted to that for transportation for life. 363 persons were imprisoned, 2,461 persons were fined and 21 persons were whipped. 23 persons were directed to find security to keep the peace or for good behaviour of whom 4 were imprisoned in default of furnishing security. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 28,411 of which Rs. 21,919 were recovered. The amount paid by way of compensation was Rs. 3,030.

The number of criminal appeals instituted was 175 against 207 in 1921. The decrease is confined to the Quetta District only.

Registration.

The total number of documents (including wills) registered was 858 against 1,080 in 1921. Of these, only 6 were of a nature the registration of which was optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 5,412-4 against Rs. 7,266-4 in 1921 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,494-3-7 against Rs. 2,968-10-5.

The only registered Joint Stock Company in Baluchistan is "The Quetta Club, Limited." The fees realised under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 40 against Rs. 15 in the preceding year.

Jails.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Jails was 507·41 against 536·19. 9,341 prisoners were received during the year against 6,714 in the previous year.

The following table gives the important figures for the jails and lock-ups in the various districts :—

Name of District.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Dieting cost per annum per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Daily average of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
	Convicted.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.		
Zhob	8·16	44·31	..	52·47	86 4 9	4·78	9·11
Sibi	40·80	80·89	0·10	121·79	106 1 10	19·27	15·82
Quetta-Pishin (subsidiary Jails and Lock-ups).	24·42	71·80	0·58	96·80	96 12 11	1·17	1·21
Quetta District Jail	62·95	44·72	2·07	109·74	75 13 11	3·87	3·53
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	..	0·93	..	0·93	181 9 5	..	..
Loralai	24·62	96·03	..	120·65	57 0 0	7·62	6·31
Chagai	..	5·03	..	5·03	106 5 0	..	..
Total for 1922-23	160·95	343·71	2·75	507·41	84 4 0	36·71	7·29
Total for 1921-22	150·19	383·02	2·97	536·19	86 13 5	17·13	3·13

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 95,785-5-3 against Rs. 96,354-1-6, the cost per head being Rs. 188-12-4 against Rs. 179-11-2 in the previous

year. The establishment charges per head amounted to Rs. 58-3-11 against Rs. 52-0-3 in 1921 and the charges for dieting to Rs. 84-4-0 against Rs. 86-13-5.

During the year under report one prisoner escaped from the Quetta District Jail and two prisoners from the Kohlu and Hurnai Subsidiary Jails in the Sibi District. Attempts for their recapture have so far proved ineffectual.

The health of the prisoners was good.

EXCISE. (For details, see Appendix XII.) The number of licenses renewed and granted during the year was—

(*a*) 30 for foreign and fermented liquors,

(*b*) 52 for country spirits,

(*c*) 38 for opium, and (*d*) 46 for hemp drugs,

against 30, 53, 38, and 45 respectively. The number and location of shops is shown in the subjoined table.

Description.	1921-22.	1922-23.
(1) Foreign and fermented Liquors—		
(*a*) Off the premises	27	27
(*b*) On the premises	1	1
(*c*) Fermented liquors only on the premises	2	2
(2) Country Spirits—		
(*a*) Distillery Spirits	46	45
(*b*) Outstill Spirits	7	7
(3) Opium including poppy heads	38	38
(4) Drugs other than opium (Bhang, Charas and Ganja together).	45	46

The distribution is the same as in the preceding year except that no bid was offered for the country liquor shop at Barkhan and that one of the hemp drug shops in the Sibi District which had remained closed for some time was reopened during the year under review. The con-

sumption for 1921-22 and 1922-23 is compared in the following table :—

Description.	1921-22.	1922-23.
(1) Country Liquors—		
(a) Distillery Spirit (in London Proof Imperial Gallons).	46,951	45,821
(b) Outstill	1,129	902
TOTAL	48,080	46,723
(2) Foreign Liquor—		
(a) Wine in Gallons	1,991	1,387
(b) Spirits	5,831	5,922
(c) Rum (Imported)	233	146
(d) Rum (made in India)	505	321
TOTAL	8,560	7,776
(3) Fermented Liquor (Beer)—		
(a) Indian made (gallons)	1,10,296	65,013
(b) Imported (gallons)	9,882	10,262
TOTAL	1,20,178	75,275
(4) Opium (issued from the Treasury)	724	449
(5) Bhang (in seers)	1,828	993
(6) Charas (in seers)	597	501
(7) Ganja (in seers)	6	3

Opium and Charas are the principal drugs which are occasionally smuggled from foreign countries, Persia and Afghanistan. 16 cases of smuggling were detected during the year as under :—

	No. of cases.
Quetta-Pishin—	
Opium	2
Charas	8
Sibi—	
Liquor	2
Chaman—	
Liquor	3
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway—	
Liquor	1

The excisable articles smuggled were imported from the places, etc., named below :—

Article and place.	Quantity.		
	Seers.	Chataks.	Tolas.
Opium from Afghanistan	...	7	2½
Charas from Afghanistan	1	12	3½
Kandahar Charas	...	9	...
Country liquor from Kalat		11 bottles.	
Country liquor from Quetta		12 bottles.	

The convictions for drunkenness during the year were 167 against 141 in the previous year.

No change took place in the duty on and issue price of country spirit from the Distillery. The right of retail sale of country spirit was put to auction as usual. Owing to the increased cost price of opium, the rate of issue from the Quetta Treasury was raised from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 a seer with effect from 1st April 1922.

The total gross income under Excise amounted to :—

	Rs.
1921-22	8,32,970
1922-23	7,27,450

Of this, country liquor contributed Rs. 4.75,840, Foreign Spirits and fermented liquors Rs. 1,30,520, Opium Rs. 70,420, and Hemp drugs Rs. 60,990 in 1922-23.

The deficit of over 1 lakh of rupees, as compared with 1921-22, is due mainly to two causes, namely, the gradual return to normal conditions after the great upheaval caused by the Great War and to the fact that during the year under review the Bombay Government recovered duty to the extent of over Rs. 50,000 on beer exported from Quetta where it is manufactured. Formerly this duty was recovered by the Baluchistan Administration. The question of levy-

ing duty on Indian made foreign liquors imported into Baluchistan from other Provinces is under consideration.

The following statistics will be found in Appendix XII :—

(1) Seven Imperial Excise Forms prescribed by the Government of India.

(2) Provincial Forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan.

(3) Statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.

(4) Financial Result of the New Excise System introduced in 1909-10.

There were no offences relating to cocaine during the year.

Salt.

No change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province.

The arrangements made in accordance with the Defence of India (Salt) Rules, whereby an Agency Scheme was introduced in the beginning of 1917-18, were discontinued with the close of the year under report owing to supply being equal to demand.

Simultaneously with the general increase in the duty on Salt, and with effect from 1st March 1923, the duty on Kalat as well as Segi Salt was raised from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 2-8 per maund.

The revenue from local salt amounted to Rs. 320 against Rs. 185 in 1921-22. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

FINANCE.
(For details, see Appendices XIII and XIV.)

The total gross revenue for 1922-23 amounted to Rs. 22,20,699 against Rs. 18,89,319 for the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 3,31,380 of which Land Revenue alone contributed Rs. 3,10,300. Of the total revenue for 1922-23 Land Revenue represents 43·6, Excise 33, Stamps 8·1, Taxes on Income 3·8, and Interest 3·1 per cent.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 81,97,681 showing a decrease of Rs. 3,54,828 compared with 1921-22. The principal heads of expenditure represent the following percentages to the total :—

29—Political	50·0
26—Police	13·4
5—Land Revenue	3·8
32—Medical	3·7
19—Interest	3·6
31—Education	2·9

Detailed statistics with notes explaining variations will be found in Appendices XIII and XIV. The figures are provisional.

RETRENCHMENT.

*1. Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. G. Ramsay, Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, President.
2. Major W. G. Neale, Member.
3. Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., Member.
4. Khan Bahadur Seth Abdul Sattar, Member.

At the instance of the Government of India a Local Retrenchment Committee was formed to explore every possible avenue of retrenchment in expenditure. The Committee* which consisted of two official and two non-official members assembled at Quetta on the 28th September 1922 and following days and after carefully examining all the heads of income and expenditure (except Police) recommended measures resulting in additional revenue to the extent of Rs. 58,000 per annum and reduction in expenditure aggregating Rs. 2,99,000. Almost all these suggestions have been approved by the Government of India and been given practical shape with effect from the year 1923-24.

As a result of these retrenchments the undermentioned appointments have been brought under reduction in addition to the Plague Segregation Camp Establishment :—

1. Gazetted Officers of the Provincial Civil Service	9
2. Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars (8-4)	4
3. Clerks	10
4. Overseer (Fruit Farm)	1
5. Menials and Levies	32

As regards Police an independent Committee was appointed to go into the question. Its report was under consideration when the year closed.

VETERINARY AND HORSE BREEDING. (For details, see Appendix XV.)

The Army Remount Department handed over charge of Horse Breeding operations in the Province to the Civil Department from 1st April 1922. The combined charge of Civil Veterinary and Horse Breeding work was thus held by Mr. J. H. G. Jerrom, M.R.C.V.S., in addition to his own duties in Sind until 11th October 1922 when the Department was reorganised. Veterinary and Horse Breeding work was placed under the charge of a whole time Deputy Superintendent for Baluchistan with Headquarters at Quetta under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner. Mr. N. K. Vacha, G.B.V.C., was appointed to this post from 12th October 1922.

Veterinary work.—There were 6 dispensaries during the year at which 9,169 cases were treated during the year under review as against 9,986 in the previous year. In addition, medicines and advice were given to the owners of 516 animals outside the dispensaries. 66 animals were castrated against 95 in the previous year. The Veterinary Assistants visited 123 villages and treated 1,362 animals.

There were 2,858 seizures and 1,125 deaths from contagious diseases in 1922-23 against 1,490 and 545 respectively in the preceding year. Details will be found in Appendix XV. 191 head of cattle were inoculated against Rinderpest and 1,060 sheep and goats against anthrax.

Cattle Shows.—The Sibi Cattle Show was held in February 1923. 283 animals were exhibited as compared to 501 in the previous year. Prizes amounting to Rs. 470 and a silver medal were awarded.

Horse Breeding Operations.—As the Army Remount Department closed their operations from April 1st, 1922, breeding work was confined to the Provincial Stallions which numbered 8. They covered 392 mares against 356 in the previous year. Details will be found in Appendix XV. Owing to their number being small, the stallions were unable to meet the demand for their services. The matter is receiving attention.

Horse Shows.—The Sibi Horse Show was held in February 1923. 389 animals were exhibited as against 293 in

the previous year. 2 silver medals and prizes amounting to Rs. 1,750 were awarded. The Quetta and Pishin Shows were not held owing to scarcity of fodder.

Expenditure.—The cost of the Department to the Province was Rs. 54,169 as against Rs. 24,955 in the previous year. The former excludes Rs. 1,020 on account of training charges of Veterinary students and Rs. 6,746 spent on breeding operations.

Public Works.

The original grant for outlay during the year was Rs. 11,02,000 but this was reduced to Rs. 10,52,000 by withdrawal from the grant for Major Works sanctioned during the year.

The following table shows the amounts of grants and expenditure on Public Works carried out during 1922-23 :—

Departmental Head.	Original Budget grant for 1922-23.	Revised final grant for 1922-23.	Probable outlay during 1922-23.	Actual outlay in 1921-22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works { Major Works . . / Minor Works . .	4,30,000	3,10,028	2,96,569	5,07,839
Repairs	4,75,000	5,54,972	5,30,374	5,44,437
Establishment	1,85,000	1,75,800	1,62,491	2,07,078
Tools and Plant	12,000	11,200	10,252	12,878
TOTAL .	11,02,000	10,52,000	9,99,686	12,72,232

The following amounts were allotted to the Civil Officers from the Public Works Department Budget to carry out works and repairs in charge of Public Works Department Officers in terms of Government of India, Public Works Department No. 139-E. A., dated the 11th March 1921,

and the expenditure actually incurred by them is noted below (Note.—This is included in item II above.)

	Allotment.			Expenditure.		
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.
1. Political Agent, Quetta .	6,091	100	1,800	4,378	390	2,128
2. Political Agent, Kalat .	14,050	..	..	14,157	793	523
3. Political Agent, Chagai	200	..	..	..	..	..
4. Political Agent, Loralai .	6,010	21,474	540	6,485	19,730	1,616
5. Political Agent, Sibi . .	5,331	140	..	4,742	126	170
Total .	31,682	21,414	2,340	29,762	21,039	4,437

Works in charge of Civil Officers.—A sum of Rs. 16,443 was spent by the Civil Officers on works and repairs as detailed below from the funds provided in the Civil Department Budget of the Baluchistan Agency in addition to the sum of Rs. 55,238 mentioned above.

Name of Civil Officers.	Repairs.
1. Political Agent, Quetta	10,769
2. Political Agent, Sibi	1,167
3. Political Agent, Loralai	1,000
4. Political Agent, Zhob	3,507
Total .	16,443

Repairs Grant.—The original grant for repairs allotted by Government of India was Rs. 4,75,000 but it was increased to Rs. 5,54,972 throughout the year by reappropriation due to the demands for money for repairs to roads, etc.

* Medical.

The post of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer was held by Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Wilson, I.M.S., from 1st April 1922 to December 5,1922 and from 6th December 1922 to end of the year by Major H. Hay Thorburn, C.I.E., I.M.S.

* Note.—The figures contained in the paragraph on "Medical" relate to the calendar year (1st January 1922 to 31st December 1922). Statistics under other paragraphs relate to the financial year (1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923).

During the year 3 new dispensaries were opened, *viz.*, at Killa Abdulla, Mand and Murgha, bringing the total in Baluchistan to 43 classified as under :—

Government Dispensaries	28
Dufferin Fund Hospitals aided by Government grants	3
Native State Dispensaries (non-aided)	3
North-Western Railway Dispensaries	9

In addition to the above, there is a Mission Hospital for males, and one for females, in Quetta City.

The total number of patients treated in the above hospitals (excluding the two Mission ones) was 508,719 against 435,710 showing an increase of 73,009. Of these, indoor patients numbered 12,662 against 10,771, an increase of 1,891. There were 591 beds available as against 529, 437 being for males and 154 for females.

Of the diseases prevalent during the year there were 44,236 cases of eye diseases showing a decrease of 3,880. Malaria showed 134,232 an increase of 38,686. Diseases of the Respiratory system showed 38,039 cases an increase of 8,208. Influenza represented 638 cases. Cholera cases numbered 44 against 284. Surgical operations totalled 11,594 against 7,649, an increase of 3,945. The total number of adult patients treated was :—

——	Musalmans.	Hindus.	European & Anglo-Indians.	Others.
Males	204,947	36,545	1,293	3,291
Females	45,921	8,941	509	1,120

5 cases of bites from rabid animals were sent to Kasauli as against 21 in the preceding year. This improved state of affairs is largely due to the campaign instituted against homeless and wandering dogs, and general improved sanitation, which prevent animals such as jackals, etc., from coming round and acting as scavengers.

361 cases of small-pox were noted—the infection coming from Sind and Afghanistan, and also from among Nomadic tribes. 11 vaccinators were employed. They performed 44,803 operations as against 28,237. The "Lady

Dew Motor Dispensary" travelled 1,056 miles and attended 2,977 cases. This has been found a very expensive luxury. The car is a Fiat Lorry which does about 5 miles to the gallon, is very expensive in mobile oil, and very heavy on tyres. This lorry is being replaced by a lighter make of car, which will be cheaper to run, and have a greater radius of action.

The Plague Segregation Camp was abolished in March 1922. The X-Ray and Electric Treatment Department was opened in June 1922 in the Civil Hospital at Quetta and has proved of great value. During the 7 months that it was open, 222 radiographs were taken, 18 persons were treated by X-Ray exposures and 13 by electric baths.

A Bacteriological laboratory was opened in the Civil Hospital, Quetta, on March 1, 1922. During the year 1922-23, 1,402 blood slides were examined and 15 widal tests and 389 other examinations were made.

Police.

Strength and Cost.—The strength and cost of the Police were as follows :—

District.	1921.		1922.	
	Actual Strength.	Cost.	Actual Strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin (including Nushki and Bolan) and Sibi.	1,457	7,63,925	1,453	7,82,190
Zhob and Loralai	592	3,25,188	578	3,22,367
TOTAL	2,049	10,89,113	2,031	11,04,557

The chief cause of the increase in expenditure was the raising of the rate of clothing allowance from Rs. 15 to 22 per man.

Fifty-five additional police were employed at a cost of Rs. 18,822 to furnish guards for the Plague Camp at Sibi, the Murree Brewery at Quetta, the Khost Colliery and with Railway Pay Clerks. The amount involved was recovered from the Departments concerned. The Sibi Plague Camp Guard of five Head Constables and seventeen Constables was abolished from the 1st March.

Crime and Criminals.—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 2,532 against 2,954 during the previous year. The distribution of these cases by Districts was as follows :—

District.	1921.	1922.
Loralai	79	129
Zhob	259	180
Chagai	53	21
Kalat	33	24
Quetta-Pishin	2,200	1,804
Sibi	330	374
TOTAL	2,954	2,532

Eliminating 1,730 cases of class VI, Petty Offences of Public Nuisance, the number of cognizable cases under classes I to V totalled 802 against 936 in the previous year.

The analysis below shows the result of Police working during the year :—

District.	CASES.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	1,916	1,334	69	1,759	1,392	79	78,843	28,035	36
Sibi	413	267	64	356	285	80	16,299	6,145	38
Zhob & Loralai	302	260	86	528	478	90	4,714	1,777	38
Kalat (Bolan)	34	8	24	25	12	48	2,320	204	9
Chagai	31	13	42	28	20	71	982	327	33
Total 1922	2,696	1,882	69	2,696	2,187	81	1,03,158	36,488	35
Total 1921	3,129	2,279	73	3,000	2,510	84	1,79,276	49,687	28

Internal Economy—Health.—The total number of admissions to hospitals was 1,545 against 1,248 in the previous year or an increase of 297. The health of the Zhob and Loralai Police Force was poor on account of malaria.

Resignations.—The percentage of resignations during the year was 5·90 against 11·86 in 1921.

Punishments.—Twelve men were punished judicially and seventy departmentally against twenty-nine and eighty-five respectively in the previous year. The number of dismissals was eighteen against twenty-five in 1921.

Rewards.—Rewards aggregating Rs. 678-8 were granted to forty-nine men of the Force.

Denominations.—The percentage of Hindus and Muhammadans employed in the Force during the year under report was 16 and 84 respectively.

Education.—Literate members constituted 16 per cent. of the Force.

Shortage of Officers and men.—The post of Assistant Superintendent of Police was filled by the officiating appointment of Khan Bahadur Syed Hassan Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police. There were 34 vacancies among constables at the close of the year.

Conduct and discipline.—General conduct and discipline was satisfactory.

Census.

The Imperial and Provincial Census Tables compiled during the previous year were examined during the months of March and April 1922 and the writing of the Census Report was soon thereafter taken in hand by Major T. C. Fowle, I.A., the Census Superintendent, and with the assistance of Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., finished by the end of August 1922 and sent to the press in September 1922. The Census Office was formally closed on the 30th September 1922, the work of checking of proofs of the report being entrusted to the Revenue Commissioner's Office under the supervision of Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai and Khan Gul Muhammad Khan, Assistant Revenue Commissioner. The Report is in the Press and will be published shortly. The cost of printing the Census Report has been as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Census Report (both parts)	2,300	0	0
Census Maps	1,070	0	0
TOTAL	3,370	0	0

The Administrative Volume of the Census was completed by Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., with the assistance of L. Himmat Rai who was in immediate charge of the Tabulation and Compilation work throughout the operations. Copies have been preserved for future reference.

The total cost of the Census from the date of the inception of the operations in 1920, has been as under;—

Heads.	1920-21.		1921-22.		1922-23.		Total.	
	Departmental Account.	Treasury Account.	Departmental Account.	Treasury Account.	Departmental Account.	Treasury Account.	Departmental Account.	Treasury Account.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Enumeration	8,524 9 0	6,288 13 7	652 2 11	641 11 11	3,381 5 0	11 8 0	12,558 0 11	6,942 1 6
Abstraction and Compilation.	3,883 4 11	2,800 10 4	17,836 12 3	14,980 11 5	3,059 12 0	1,569 12 0	24,759 13 2	19,351 1 9
Superintendence	42,862 4 1	26,524 2 8	34,603 4 5	19,346 1 11	7,142 7 3	6,031 13 6	84,607 15 9	51,902 2 1
Miscellaneous and Printing.	...	9,676 11 9	...	9,499 7 6	...	5,509 8 0	...	24,685 11 3
Total	55,270 2 0	45,290 6 4	53,092 3 7*	44,468 0 9*	13,563 8 3†	13,122 9 6†	1,21,925 13 10	1,02,881 0 7

* Includes Rs. 14-3-0 refunded during 1921-22.
† A sum of Rs. 2,029-2-0 on account of contributions, etc., from various Municipalities and Bazar Funds was used in reduction of census expenditure.

District Gazetteers.—In accordance with the standing orders of the Government of India, the B Volumes of the District Gazetteers (including the States) were revised and the States Volume was printed, but the other District Volumes have been kept over for want of funds. These volumes contain statistics in a convenient form and are useful for administrative purposes. For similar reasons, a revised edition of the Analysis of the principal Tribes of Baluchistan—another compilation of great practical utility, could not be completed and published.

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadan employees to Hindus in the ministerial appointments in Baluchistan during the year 1922-23 in the lower ranks was 67 against 61 last year. It decreased from 43 to 40 in appointments on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, while in the highest grade it was 30 as compared with 27 during the preceding year. Of the total number of 24 appointments of Naib Tahsildars, 19 were held by Muhammadans and 5 by Hindus at the end of the year.

Income-Tax.

Up to the 31st March 1922, only the salaries of Government servants were taxed in Baluchistan but with effect from 1st April 1922, the New Income-Tax Act was applied in full to all classes of people in the administered areas of Baluchistan. The Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan was appointed *ex-officio* Commissioner of Income-Tax for the Province and a small staff was sanctioned for six months as a temporary measure.

The Income-Tax Officer was subsequently brought on the cadre of the Provincial Civil Service. All Political Agents with the exception of Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, were invested with the powers of Income-Tax Officer for the purpose of assessment of taxes from officials by adjustment and grant of refund in their favour.

The total number of persons (officials and private) who were required to submit returns of their annual income for the year 1921-22 was 1,256 out of which 209 were found liable to tax. The total assessment during the year 1922-23 (based on the income of 1921-22) was Rs. 49,889-14-4 to which Rs. 391-6-5 on account of arrears of the previous year due from Government officials have to be added making

a total of Rs. 50,281-4-9 out of which Rs. 1,437-15-4 was allowed as refund and a net sum of Rs. 32,451-11-5 were realised and credited to Government leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 16,391-10-0.

The application of the Act to Baluchistan for the first time naturally created considerable dissatisfaction amongst the classes affected, especially as it happened to synchronise with an acute slump in the trade. Patience in explaining the working of the Act and a generous and not too strict scrutiny of returns resulted in absence of friction and any serious difficulties and no coercion or penal action was necessary.

A. D. G. RAMSAY, Lieut.-Col.,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. The conduct of the tribes in the district was satisfactory. There were no serious raids, except the Wazir raid from across the border mentioned below. Thefts of Railway material, which were numerous in the preceding year, were few and far between. The border has also been quieter chiefly owing to the good rains during the winter of 1921-22, the present friendly relations with the Afghan Government and generous treatment of deserters.

2. (*i*) *Wazir Raid.*—About the end of December, reports were received that two or three large bands of Wazirs were moving down from Shajui with the intention of raiding the border from Chaman to Nushki.

On the 31st December, a detachment of 50 Rifles of the 106th Hazara Regiment was sent out from Quetta to Gulistan. On the night of 1st January news was received that the Gulistan Fort had been attacked. The next morning the Political Agent proceeded to Gulistan and found that the reported attack had been exaggerated and that a few shots had been fired during the night by the detachment and by the levies on spies lurking about in the vicinity of the fort. There is little doubt but that a gang of Wazirs some 150 strong was in the neighbourhood of the Gulistan Fort but owing to the vigilance of the garrison no attack was made. In the meanwhile, Killa Abdullah had been strengthened by a force of fifty armed police and small detachments of extra police had been sent to Bostan and Saranan Bazars. As further reports were received regarding the raiders being in the neighbourhood of Gulistan, a moveable column was sent from Quetta on the 4th January. On the 6th, news was received that the majority of the Wazirs were moving down towards Mastung and Nushki *viâ* the Sarlat range. On the 2nd of January, a party of Wazirs killed two Achakzais (Allezais) at Manatu. These two men, before being killed, killed one of the raiders, the body of the raider and his rifle being found two days later. The Wazirs having failed to raid Nushki and Mastung returned *viâ* Shorawak, and crossed the Dori River about the middle of January. The Gulistan Column returned to Quetta on the 15th, the Hazara detachment being relieved by a police detachment of fifty men. The extra police Garrisons at Gulistan,

Killa Abdullah, Bostan, etc., were finally withdrawn on the 23rd January. During this period, the climatic conditions were severe and troops and police had to stand cold, rain and snow. With the exception of two men killed, mentioned above the Quetta District suffered no loss. This had a good political effect on the local tribes.

(*ii*) On the night of the 20th April, three thieves broke into the house of the Railway cook at Chaman. The cook's wife was killed in the struggle.

This gang on its way back murdered a driver of the 11th Mule Corps and stole some property, both Government and private, from the Mobilization Chowkidar's quarters. The thieves were trans-border men.

(*iii*) On the night of the 24th April, transborder raiders visited Chaman, fired at and wounded a Gurkha Sepoy in Cantonments.

(*iv*) On the 1st May Ghulam Jan and Amir Jan, Achakzais, with fourteen other bad characters stole twelve camels from Abdul Rahmanzais and wounded one man. The raiders were persued and the animals recovered.

(*v*) On the 15th May, about fifteen men raided in the vicinity of the Pishin Kiri, a distance of fourteen miles north of Pishin, and carried off five donkeys and a flock of sheep. On receipt of information the inhabitants of Chungi Khanzai, Balkhanzai and Khudokhanzai organised a pursuit party and recovered the flock but the raiders succeeded in getting the donkeys across the border *viâ* Uch Mandah.

(*vi*) On the night of the 27th August, a few transborder men broke into the Railway Rest House at Gulistan and took away some furniture, also carrying off the Chowkidar, who was subsequently released. The stolen property was recovered intact from Ghulam Jan, a deserter from the Police. Ghulam Jan has returned to the district and the case has been finally settled.

(*vii*) On the 20th September, a small party of Achakzais carried off one Mir Baz, Balozai, a Jemadar of the M. W. S. who was subsequently released. The culprits were said to have been headed by the son of Karam Khan, Achakzai, who is an absconder.

(*viii*) On the night of the 17th October, two Malezais and one Alezai on their way to Konchi to buy sheep were fired upon by Afghan Sepoys. One man was killed and the other badly wounded. On receipt of this information the Malezais of Addeh Kahole tribe went out to attack the Afghan Sepoys at Lalak Thana, but were stopped by the local authorities. The case has since been amicably settled.

(*ix*) On the 30th October, three bullocks, one camel and one horse belonging to Bazais of Aghbarg in the Quetta Tahsil were carried off by transfrontier thieves from Ghoghara Pass. The Bazais succeeded in recovering their property.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

3. The following table compares the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1922, as compared with the year 1921:—

	1922.	1921.
Criminal	612	474
Civil	288	310
TOTAL	900	784

One thousand eighty-four persons were formally acquitted or discharged and 142 were convicted, fifty-three being sentenced to imprisonment, fifty-five to fine, thirty ordered to furnish security and four were turned out of the District. The reason for the large number of persons technically acquitted was because in the majority of cases compromises were arrived at which necessitated an order of acquittal or discharge.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 7,749 against Rs. 29,258 in the year 1921. Realisations amounted to Rs. 2,316 out of which Rs. 462 was paid as compensation and the balance credited to Government.

Jirga.

4. Decisions of the *jirgas* were on the whole satisfactory.

Levies.

5. The working of the Levies was satisfactory. They did good work in connection with the Wazir Raids The behaviour of the men was good.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. Though the year under report was not so unfavourable in the Marri and Bugti country as the previous few years had been, and though it could not be said that famine conditions prevailed in the areas of these tribes, yet they undoubtedly suffered severe privations and were unable to recover the lost ground of the last few years. In spite of this the conduct of both tribes with regard to their neighbours has been very good.

2. Good winter rains in the North-West portion of Marri territory, especially during February, ensured good grazing, but unfortunately the rainfall did not extend to Kahan or Bugti territory.

3. There have been the usual cases of sheep stealing, especially among the Marris, but on the whole as noted last year the restraint of these tribes is remarkable.

4. No famine relief works were carried out, but the instalments due on the Takavi loans given to these tribes in previous years were suspended owing to their impoverished state.

5. Khan Sahib Mir Shahdad Khan, Bahawalanzai Marri, one of the leading members of the Nawab's family died early in January. In accordance with the Jirga's recommendations noted in last year's report the sanction of the Government of India was obtained and the Quat-Mandai valley was handed back to the Marris towards the close of the year. It is hoped that this will be of financial assistance to the Nawab and the tribe. Owing to the intrigues of his party it was found necessary to remove Allahdad, the Nawab's eldest son and since November he has been residing in Las Bela.

Mir Kaisar Khan, the second son of the Nawab, who had been declared the heir-apparent, was beginning to shape very well and it was hoped that at last the Marris would get a good and strong ruler, but unfortunately he died very suddenly at Talli on the 5th March as he was returning from the Sibi Shahi Jirgas, and the rumour that his death was not due to natural causes has still further increased the faction feeling among the *Mukkadams* and weakened still more the Nawab's influence. The latter has two other sons by wives of good family, and it is hoped that the eldest of these, Mehrullah Khan, who was a real brother to Kaisar Khan, will now take his brother's place.

6. A very large number of the tribe emigrated during the year chiefly to Sind, but they mostly returned when harvesting was over, as neither the Marris nor the Bugtis care to leave their country for very long.

7. The Extra Assistant Commissioner who was in charge of the Marris and Bugtis and lived chiefly in Kahan has been recalled and in his place a Native Personal Assistant was appointed who could go when necessary into the Marri country. As this arrangement only came into force at the end of the year, it has yet to be seen how it will work.

8. Except for a few petty cattle and sheep theft cases with the Baloch tribes of the Punjab the behaviour of the Bugti tribe has been excellent. Thanks to the character of the Bugti Nawab. In consequence of his good work he received the Order of the C.S.I. in June 1922.

9. The contrast between the two tribes, the Marris and Bugtis, is very marked. With the Marris there have been for several generations weak Nawabs and strong *Mukkadams*, while in the Bugtis there have been strong Nawabs whose *Mukkadams* have been kept absolutely under his authority. Unfortunately the Marris lost nearly all their best *Mukkadams* in the last few years, making matters still more difficult.

The Bugti Nawab again did excellent work in the Sibi Shahi Jirgas.

10. The Oil and Petroleum Companies were busy trying to get a footing in Bugti territory. One Company has already a concession in the Marri country, and if oil is found in paying quantities in these two areas, it will make a vast difference to the prosperity of the tribes. As it is the Bugti Nawab hopes to get a good sum simply for allowing his country to be explored.

11. The tribes in the administered areas behaved well and there is nothing of importance to note. The condition of the Sarangzais has improved and the tribe benefited by the good winter rains, but it will take several good seasons before they regain their former state.

12. Some Afghans working as labourers in Harnai committed an offence near Torkhan in February by carrying off a considerable quantity of piece goods from a cart which formed one of a convoy to Loralai. Most of the stuff was recovered and six of the men caught and punished. The crime had no political significance.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

13. The following table contrasts the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1922 with that of 1921:—

	1922.	1921.
Civil	568	412
Criminal	1,180	1,216
Revenue	51	44
TOTAL	1,799	1,672

In all 217 persons were punished for criminal offences against 79 in the previous year, while the number of persons called on to furnish security was 177 against 85 of the previous year. The value of fines inflicted was Rs. 28,669-6 against Rs. 15,574-8 in the previous year. Realizations amounted to Rs. 7,738-6 of which Rs. 875-13-3 was paid to the parties as compensation and Rs. 6,862-8-9 credited to the Government Treasury.

Levies.

14. The total number of Levies in the District was 693 against 704 in 1921-22. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,71,261-3-9 against Rs. 2,61,619-15-2 in the previous year.

The increase in expenditure was chiefly due to an increase in the Bugti Levy Service.

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. On the whole the conduct of the tribes was very satisfactory. The one exception was the murder of a Patwari while in pursuit of a bad character. A penal assessment of revenue of $\frac{1}{8}$th in lieu of $\frac{1}{6}$th was imposed on the village of Landi Mir Khan for five years but the villagers have been allowed a period of grace in which to produce the actual culprit. Two other Luni villages, Manzaki and Namki, have been placed under penal assessment for five years on account of the murder of a Hindu shopkeeper.

2. The first part of the year passed off quietly but a few raids and dacoities occurred in the latter. The main outrages were:—

(1) On the 9th May, a gang of some thirty Sulemankhels coming from the direction of Zhob, killed three Nasirs near Kurram on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman Road about five miles from Zarrah, and carried off loot valued at about Rs. 1,200 and twenty-eight camels. This case was decided by the joint Sulemankhel *Jirga* at Fort Sandeman in December.

(2) A small party proceeding along the road on the night of the 10th August with some twenty-three donkeys were fired at about five miles out of Loralai and their donkeys carried off. Malik Ghurdak Khan, Kudezai, with a pursuit party went out and came up with the raiders. The loot was recovered, one of the raiders killed and his rifle captured. He turned out to be a Sibzai of Zhob.

(3) On the 16th July and again on the night of the 16th November levy sowars carrying the outgoing Loralai Mail bags on the Mekhtar line reported that they had been held up by robbers who had carried off the contents of the mail bags. After careful enquiry the cases were referred to the District *Jirga* and Yar Muhammad and Basharat, Hamzazai, Levy Sowars, were found guilty. They were severely punished, dismissed and made to pay compensation for the losses incurred.

(4) A cattle lifting party composed of Dotanis and Sulemankhels entered Zamri limits on the 26th of December. A tribal pursuit party turned out and fighting ensued. Two Zamris and two of the raiders were killed and a number wounded. The former recovered their cattle and also captured one of the raiders' rifles.

(5) Some Nasirs on their way from Duki to Khorasan were robbed near Torkhezi on the 29th March. A local pur-

suit party and police turned out and recovered the stolen property but the robbers made good their escape.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

3. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1922 as compared with the year 1921:—

	1922.	1921.
Criminal	912	831
Civil	476	518
TOTAL	1,388	1,349

The findings of *Jirgas* were generally accepted and the work done by them was very satisfactory.

A sum of Rs. 778-9-4 was recovered from the Marris of the Sibi District on account of the compensation due for the 1918 rising. It was considered undesirable to bring further pressure to bear on the tribe owing to their poverty stricken condition.

For a similar reason nothing has yet been recovered from the Zhob and Transfrontier tribes on account of compensation in connection with raids and outrages perpetrated during the years 1919 and 1920.

Compensation and fines amounting to rupees 1,03,619-12-3 were imposed in political cases during the year. A sum of Rs. 43,703-10-3 (including the balance outstanding from last year) was recovered out of which Rs. 39,968-4-11 was paid to injured parties as compensation.

4. No important internal case worth mention took place with the exception of the murder of Sardar Khan, Umrani Jafar, on the 26th January, at the hands of Khiderani Jafars. The case was complicated by the retaliatory murder of three Khideranis by Jehan Khan, brother of Sardar Khan, on the same day. A fued has existed for years between the two sections of the Jafars of Drug, which has led to considerable trouble at various times and the murder almost certainly had its origin in this fued and the intrigues arising therefrom.

5. Many bad characters including one Rana Gurchani who abetted the murder of Mr. Howell, the American Geologist, were arrested and punished.

General.

6. Khan Bahadur Nawab Khan, Wanechi, died on the 7th August.

APPENDIX IV.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. But for the predatory activities of the Sulemankhels and Wazirs the year under report would present a somewhat uneventful record of returning peace and prosperity. As it is, it undoubtedly shows a marked advance in the condition of the people, both material and moral. For this good harvests are primarily responsible. A fair *rabi* in 1922, a good *kharif* to follow and the prospect of a bumper crop this summer, combined with the liberal remissions of land revenue that have everywhere been given, have gone far to set the people on their legs again. There has been the usual amount of internal crime but of offences against Government on the part of the Zhob tribes there have been none worth mention. The outlaws who constituted two years ago so serious a menace to the peace not only of Zhob but of the adjoining districts may be said for the time being at least to have disappeared. Most of the prominent outlaws who were then at large, such as Lal Khan, Mardanzai, Dinak, Kamalzai, Zarin, Zakhpel and Arsala Targarah have been captured or killed; others have come in and made their peace; while three more of the men who are credited with having murdered Captain Bright have been laid by the heals. While the local officers may in this connection fairly claim credit, changed conditions in Afghanistan are none the less responsible to some extent for the results obtained. For, as cannot be too often pointed out, the political barometer in Zhob depends very largely on the atmosphere prevailing in Kabul. The tendency to look in that direction has still to be reckoned with. It was not discouraged by the successful intervention of the Afghan Government in April 1922, on behalf of the Sulemankhel headmen then under detention at Fort Sandeman and elsewhere.

2. A noticeable feature of the period under review was the revival among the Sardars and Maliks in general of a sense of their responsibilities. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Khan and Malik Shahzada Khan, Fakirzai, in particular laid themselves out to redeem their foolish conduct of last year and were of great assistance to the local authorities. Little however has been done to bring the Gastoi *Ilaka* under Administration again. Harassed as they are by Wazirs and Sulemankhels the Maliks of that unfortunate tract ask for nothing better than the restoration of British influence and British protection. But without an expenditure of men and money wholly disproportionate to the object in view the North-East corner of Zhob must remain the no-mans-land: it is until the Sulemankhels are brought to heel and the Waziristan problem is effectually solved. The situation in Kakar

Khorassan is different. For various reasons the reassertion of British influence in that area is a more important and pressing matter. A considerable advance was made last year in this direction by the establishment for some months of a strong Zhob Levy Corps post in Rod Jogezai and by other measures, but much remains to be done. The main difficulty lies in finding from the Zhob Levy Corps sufficient men for the posts that are required.

3. The report on the District for 1921-22 described the abortive effort that was made in the spring of 1922 to come to a settlement with the Sulémankhels. It failed with some ignominy and, as was to be expected, the ensuing summer and autumn witnessed a recrudescence of Sulemankhel raiding in Northern Zhob. In the following November, however, as the result of prolonged correspondence with the Political Agent, Sardar Fateh Khan, accompanied by a large number of Sulemankhel headmen of the Khoidadkhel, Sarwankhel and Minzai sections, presented himself in Fort Sandeman. He was quickly followed by Sher Jan, Kharot, and his Maliks. The numerous cases that had accumulated against both tribes were thereupon referred to a Jirga that sat continuously for a month. In all 89 cases were dealt with, the total compensation awarded against the Sulemankhels and Kharots being about Rs. 65,000. This sum they agreed to pay in five annual instalments. At the same time, counter-claims to the value of Rs. 6,047 and a rifle were admitted against the Zhob tribes. On the conclusion of the Jirga the Political Agent held the customary Durbar at which the usual solemn undertaking was given by the visitors to maintain friendly relations in future with Government and the people of Baluchistan. Before the gathering broke up a number of hostages were taken from the Sulemankhels and Kharots for the proper fulfilment of their engagements.

4. Since the above settlement was concluded the Kharots have paid in their first instalment but only Rs. 2,030 of the Rs. 13,950 due from the Sulemankhels has been recovered. Though it is too early to pronounce the settlement on this account a failure it is somewhat ominous that three Sulemankhel raids have since taken place. They may have been the work of sections that were not represented at the *Jirga*, prominent among which are the Sultankhels. Efforts are being made to bring pressure on the leading Sultankhel Maliks in Dera Ismail Khan but up-to-date none have been arrested.

5. A number of raids were made into Lower Zhob by marauding parties of Wazirs but none were of a very serious nature, being neither so successful nor on the same scale as the Sulemankhel depredations. Little was heard of the Shahjui Wazirs. In May a large party of the latter gave some trouble near Keshatu but got as good as they gave at the hands of the Jalalzais and Mardanzais. Some consternation was caused among the Sheranis and Mandokhels by the withdrawal of the Scouts from Wana. It remains to be seen to what extent it is well founded.

6. The various bodies of Scouts, more especially the Mardanzai Scouts under Jemadar Bazak, have on the whole done well and have justified their existence. An experiment of some importance has been made by the entertainment of 100 Sheranis and Mandokhels to assist the Zhob Levy Corps to garrison Mirali Khel, Moghal Kot and Ahmadi Dirga. The two former posts were taken over from the Military authorities in January and are now in Civil charge exclusively. It is hoped that the association of a local element with the Zhob Levies in their defence will have the effect of interesting the Sheranis and Mandokhels in their relief if they are ever invested by a hostile *lashkar*. The new "Auxiliaries," as they have been officially termed, are also very helpful on patrols.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

7. The number of Jirga cases decided during 1922 compares as follows with the figures for the preceding 12 months:—

	1922.	1921.
Criminal	748	738
Civil	713	747
Revenue	210	301
TOTAL	1,671	1,786

Punishment was awarded to 113 persons against 520 in 1921, 257 being called on to furnish security. The political fines imposed aggregated Rs. 18,889 against Rs. 20,958-14 in 1921. All but Rs. 2,690 which is payable to Government represented compensation due from one party to another. The fines recovered totalled Rs. 4,396-4, Rs. 2,164-4 of which were for the year under report.

Jirgas.

8. The District and Sub-Divisional *Jirgas* worked well and on the whole showed a proper sense of their responsibilities. A Joint Zhob-Dera Ismail Khan *Jirga* was held at Draban in December and an important Sulemankhel and Kharot *Jirga* at Fort Sandeman in the same month. No Wano-Zhob *Jirga* has taken place since 1917.

Zhob Levy Corps.

9. The addition of an extra company to the Corps to enable it to take over the Lower Zhob posts has brought its strength to 1,200.

10. A new post was temporarily established in Rod Jogezai from June to November and another near Mina Bazar from Decem-

ber to March. A great deal of useful patrolling was also done in areas where no "Militia" had been seen since 1919. In March a mixed party of Zhob Levies and Auxiliaries from Mirali Khel, under Subedar Kushal, engaged some Sultankhel *Kirris* near Gardao and recovered a flock of sheep that they had lifted. Though greatly out-numbered they succeeded in killing four and wounding one of the marauders at a loss to themselves of one man wounded.

11. Great attention continues to be paid to Musketry, Scouting, Signalling and Intelligence. 630 men fired their annual course and 278 the Recruits course.

12. The moral of all ranks was good. During the winter an epidemic of pneumonia cost the Corps 17 men.

Post and Telegraph.

13. The telephone installed in 1921-22 between Killa Saifulla and Hindubagh has proved of the greatest convenience.

General Remarks.

14. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General paid a visit to Fort Sandeman in April and marched with his escort to Killa Saifulla.

15. The returning prosperity in the District has been reflected in the trade of the Fort Sandeman Bazar. Prices have fallen heavily all round, wheat dropping to about half of what it was 18 months ago.

16. In the death at Fort Sandeman of Captain J. C. Johnson in April 1922 the Political Department lost an unusually promising officer. During the year he had spent in Zhob as Assistant Political Agent he had won the respect and affection of all classes. The District was also unfortunate in losing Khan Sahib Haji Paindan Khan, the Kibzai Sardar, who was drowned in July while attempting to cross a river in flood. He was a loyal and useful man.

APPENDIX V.

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

District Levies:

1. The number of levies employed at the close of the year was as under:—

	1922.	1921.
Bolan Posts and Railway Levies	107	108
Quetta-Nushki Railway Levies	15	19
TOTAL	122	127

They performed their duties satisfactorily. The total expenditure on their maintenance during the year amounted to Rs. 45,152 against Rs. 44,961 in the last year.

Civil and Criminal Justice (Jirgas).

2. Thirty-two cases were settled by local *Jirgas* during the year. The number of Criminal Cases was 27.

Attitude of the tribes.

3. The attitude of the tribes was good.

Accidents.

4. Twenty accidents took place on the Bolan Railway during 1922, 19 of class A and 1 of class C, 12 men were killed, 13 injured and recovered and 1 animal was killed.

APPENDIX VI.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. Though the Jamaldinis, Badinis and Mengals are still at daggers drawn with each other, their attitude towards Government remains satisfactory as is also that of the Sinjrani tribe of Chagai.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

2. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 64 (11 Civil, 14 Revenue and 39 Criminal) as against 112 for the year 1921.

3. The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 2,100 out of which Rs. 373 was realised, Rs. 273 being credited to Government and Rs. 100 paid as compensation.

The chief cause of non-payment of fines imposed was the impoverishment of the people, owing to the failure of the harvest.

Levies.

4. The Tribal Responsibility Scheme for the frontier and District has worked successfully as was shown in January when a large band of Wazirs endeavoured to raid the Nushki border. On this occasion the Sardars made loyal and successful efforts to guard their tribal areas.

The Sarhad Levy Corps consists of 1 Ressaldar Major, 3 Jamadars, 6 Daffadars, 12 Naiks and 132 Sowars costing Rs. 4,260 a month.

General Remarks.

5. Trains continued to run twice a week between Ahmadwal and Duzdap on the Nushki Extension Railway but fares and freights were enhanced to cover running costs to the dismay of the local public.

B.—REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

APPENDIX VII.

KALAT STATE.

1. The Hon'ble Colonel Sir Armine Dew, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., paid a farewell visit to His Highness the Khan at Kalat on the 4th June. The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., who succeeded Sir Armine Dew as Agent to the Governor General, also visited Kalat two months later.

2. The income of the State during the year under report from all sources including subsidies and quit rents amounted to Rs. 14,40,296 and the total expenditure to Rs. 12,61,154 against Rs. 12,76,917 and Rs. 13,76,737 respectively for the preceding year. In spite of a bad agricultural year the figures reveal a comparatively sound financial condition due mainly to the efforts made by the Wazir-i-Azam to increase the revenues and to observe strict economy in expenditure. The credit balance of the State was Rs. 10,93,948 at the close of the year.

3. The work on the Lehri-Khanwah scheme was continued and cost Rs. 60,415 during the year. It was still incomplete when the year closed.

Administration of land and water.

4. The year under report was as unfavourable agriculturally as the preceding year; and was exceptionally bad in Mekran. Throughout the State crops and grazing were generally below normal. Prices continued to rule high. Efforts were made to keep prices down by total prohibition of exports of all grains.

5. A sum of Rs. 35,300 was spent on the extension and improvement of fair-weather roads fit for motor traffic. About 850 miles of new roads were constructed and nearly all places of importance are now connected with Kalat and Quetta.

Hospitals.

6. There are five dispensaries in the State, one each at Mastung, Bhag, Gandawa, Khozdar and Turbat. The number of patients treated during the year was 52,798.

Education.

7. The State maintains a Middle School at Mastung and nine Upper Primary Schools at Kalat, Paringabad, Dhadar, Bhag, Gandawa, Lehri, Khozdar, Turbat and Panjgur. The total number of students in all schools was 457 as compared with 408 in the preceding year.

Protection.

8. The State irregular troops consisted of 251 men against 261 last year.

For the general administration of the country the State maintains a Levy Force, the strength of which during the year was

540 men. A portion of this force is armed with Martini Henry rifles.

The Levy Thanas at the headquarters of the various Niabats in Sarawan, Kachhi and Jhalawan were withdrawn during the year.

The Mekran Levy Corps detachments in Sarawan and Jhalawan were withdrawn during the year, their work being handed over to a small armed force, consisting of 90 men which the State maintains for the purpose of guarding treasuries, Niabats, etc.

9. During the year 1,155 cases, Criminal, Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous, were disposed of by the Wazir-i-Azam, while the Nabat Courts (excluding Mekran) disposed of 378 Civil cases of the aggregate value of Rs. 31,020. In Mekran 1,583 cases of all descriptions were decided.

10. The number of prisoners confined in the Mastung Jail and in the various lock-ups during the year was 607 and 1,433 respectively. The health of the prisoners was good.

Trade.

11. Imports and exports between Karachi and Pashi amounted to Rs. 4,95,062 and Rs. 2,62,384 against Rs. 4,01,780 and Rs. 1,40,300 respectively in 1921-22. Imports and exports to and from Persia *viâ* Pasni totalled Rs. 25,882 and Rs. 5,533 respectively as compared with Rs. 17,750 and Rs. 4,685 last year.

Miscellaneous.

12. The internal administration of Mekran was placed under the Wazir-i-Azam during the year under report.

13. His Highness the Khan enjoyed good health.

Mekran Levy Corps.

14. The strength of the Corps, excluding British Officers at the close of the year was:—

Indian Officers	14
Other ranks	578
	592

At the beginning of the year there were posts at Turbat, Tump, Mand, Grawag, Perom, Sorab and Khozdar. The detachments at Sorab and Khozdar were withdrawn in December and March respectively. New posts were established at Gar, Suntsar and Ispikan.

The total cost of maintaining the Corps during the year was Rs. 3,87,541 against Rs. 3,79,443 in the preceding year.

The health of the Corps has been very good.

APPENDIX VIII.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

1. Most of the *thanas* in tribal territory were abolished, and in those that remained the Thanadar, now styled Ressaldar, was forbidden to interfere in tribal matters. With a few exceptions the Sardars welcomed these efforts to restore their old powers and privileges, and realised that these privileges entail corresponding obligations.

2. The Raisani Sardar was the President of the Kalat *Jirgas* throughout the year. The *Jirgas* especially in Sarawan cases, gave satisfaction.

Because of the permission granted to the Raisani Sardar and his family to return to their ancestral lands at Kanak, the Rustamzai Sardar, Bakhtiyar Khan, crossed the border into Sarlat in the beginning of September with a number of Rustamzais. Of these about thirty-five families returned to Kanak, being disgusted with their Sardar's treatment and the lack of interest they excited in Afghanistan. The Sardar has confined himself to endeavouring to enlist Afghan sympathy and has not instigated any raids into British territory.

3. In accordance with the advice of a Committee of Baluch Chiefs which assembled in Sibi in February Mir Ghulam Ali, Dombki *Sarbarah*, was relieved of his duties and a standing Committee of five *Motabirs* appointed to manage the tribal affairs of the Dombki Tribe. A Manager was also appointed to look after the minor Sardar's landed interests.

The Jatoi *Motabirs* of Sanni gave trouble by refusing to submit to their tribal chief—the Rind Sardar.

The conduct of the Magassi Nawab whose health has seriously affected his character gave much cause for anxiety.

Endeavours were made to bring forward the young Mengal Sardar, Rasul Bakhsh, who because of his dislike for his uncle, Khan Sahib Mir Karam Khan, the *Sarbarahkar*, tendered his resignation of the *Sardari*. He attended the Shahi Jirga at Sibi and accompanied the Political Agent on tour. It is to be hoped that Khan Sahib Mir Karam Khan will cease his efforts to secure the Sardarship and will loyally assist his nephew.

The enmity between the Magassi Nawab and the Zarakzai Sardar was aggravated by raids committed into Jhal by certain Jhalawanis, which the Magassi Nawab considered were instigated by the Zarakzai Sardar.

The fact that the Zarakzai Sardar gave asylum to the Magassi's son intensified the enmity between the two chiefs.

The affairs of the Khidranis were not satisfactory during the year. The conduct of the Sardar, Karim Bakhsh, for some time caused much anxiety and his enmity to his son, Mir Jumma Khan has hitherto prevented a satisfactory settlement of the affairs of this tribe.

Matters were brought to ahead by a gross infringement on the part of the Sardar of the recognised code of tribal custom and honour which has entailed his being confined in the Niabat to protect him from the indignation of his tribe.

Sardar Mazar Khan, Bajoi, died on the 13th September and was succeeded by Mir Muhammad Khan who was recognised formerly as Sardar of the Bajois by his Chief, the Zarakzai Sardar.

Endeavours of disloyal organisations in Sind to seduce large numbers of Jhalawan migrants met with little success.

4. The experiment of making Nawab Bahadur Mir Azam Jan Hakim of Makran was not successful and the Nawab Bahadur resigned. The internal Administration of Makran was then placed under the Wazir-i-Azam who now administers the country through a Naib Wazir on behalf of His Highness the Khan. The peculiar rights of the Gichkis were safeguarded by placing them under the Assistant Political Agent.

5. The attitude of the Kharan Sardar was on the whole fairly satisfactory.

6. There was a considerable development in the system of motor tracks in Jhalawan and Makran, and nearly all places of importance are now connected by such tracks with Kalat and Quetta.

7. The following honours were granted during the year:—

Nawab Bahadur.

Mir Azam Jan.

Khan Sahib.

Mir Haji Muhammad Khan, Shahwani.

Mir Karam Khan, Raisani.

Sardar Rustam Khan, Muhammad Hassani.

APPENDIX IX.

Las Bela State.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan was married to the niece of Mir Jangi Khan, Aliani of Kathor (Sind) in July. Attempts were made to instruct him in the Administration of the State under the guidance of the Wazir. He was given limited Judicial powers in certain areas and was encouraged to tour in order that he might get to know and understand his people, but hitherto his progress has not been very marked.

2. The arrangements made for the education of Mir Ghulam Dastgir, the younger brother of the Jam, unfortunately fell through owing to his indifference. He is at present living at Bela in idleness.

3. Mir Yakub Khan, son of Jam Mir Khan, died at Quetta in May.

4. The Political charge of the State was held by Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Hutchinson, O.B.E., until the first week of November when it was handed over to Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.I.E.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Johnston, *Agent to the Governor General*, visited the State towards the close of the year.

The Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan inspected the State dispensaries in February.

6. Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan continued as Wazir throughout the year.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of land.

7. There was no change in land taxation. The total revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 68,510. This was realized in full.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation and Protection.

Criminal Justice.

8. Criminal cases numbered 555 (including 27 from the previous year). Of these 520 were disposed of, leaving 35 pending at the close of the year. Six

cases of suicide by women occurred as a result of quarrels with their husbands.

Fines imposed aggregated Rs. 13,476, and Rs. 9,768 were outstanding from the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 13,889 was realized.

Civil Justice.

9. The number of Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases disposed of during the year was as follows:—

	1921-22.	1922-23.
Civil	569	754
Revenue	570	441
Miscellaneous	112	187
Execution	217	301
TOTAL	1,468	1,683

Military Forces.

10. The State Lassi (local) *Fauj* consisted of 58 men of all ranks, the Military Police (Punjabi Muhammadans, Sikhs, etc.) of 61 men and the State Band of 11.

Village Watchmen.

11. The State Levies who are entrusted with the duties of the police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the revenue and judicial administration of the State also perform the duties of village watchmen. Their number was the same as last year, *viz.*, 112.

Armament.

12. There are three serviceable muzzle loading cannons, 70 Maskati rifles of Martini Henri Pattern, and 50 Martini Henri rifles in the State in addition to a large number of old breach-loading rifles and swords.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

13. No rain fell in seasonable time with the result that little or no cultivation could be done. Occasional floods in the Purali River enabled certain lands in the Valeput and Lakhra Niabats to be irrigated. The situation was relieved by the importation of food-stuffs from the neighbouring districts of Sind, Jhalawan and Mekran, where crop conditions were favourable while money was scarce. This, coupled with the fact that the export from the State

was kept under control, prevented a rise in prices. A sum of Rs. 17,500 odd was given to zamindars as *taccavi* advances.

Many flock-owners, particularly of Uthal, Liari and Sonmiani Niabats, who were unable to find grazing for their cattle and sheep in the State migrated to Sind and elsewhere.

Trade and Manufacture.

14. Exports chiefly consist of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, corriander seed, Mung, til seed, woollen sacks, saddle bags, gum and gugal. Wool and ghee are chiefly brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are rice, cloth, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf palm leaves and ropes.

A tight market did not permit of trade, reviving to any extent. Good ghee and wool crops in Jhalawan, gave the local *banias* some business with Karachi.

Communications.

15. The State portion of the Karachi-Bela road was kept in proper repair and improvements were effected at certain important places.

The motor traffic on the road is on the increase. Merchants and others now travel to Sonmiani, Uthal and Bela by car.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

16. The income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 3,27,344 against Rs. 3,26,288 in the preceding year, while the expenditure totalled to Rs. 4,41,618 against Rs. 3,93,615 in 1921-22. The income still falls short of the average annual income. The reasons are trade depression and unfavourable agricultural conditions. Expenditure included two special items of Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 25,000 paid for the purchase of a State House at Karachi and for the Jam's marriage respectively. The excess in expenditure resulted in reducing the credit balance of the State from Rs. 4,71,027 to Rs. 3,56,754 at the end of the year.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

17. There are three free dispensaries in the State at Bela, Sonmiani and Uthal. The new building for the dispensary at Bela was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 19,920 and came into use in November. A building for the newly started dispensary at Uthal has also been constructed.

Three hundred and twelve operations were performed and 1,101 persons vaccinated during the year.

The number of patients treated was 16,306.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

18. Four Upper Primary Schools (at Bela, Sonmiani, Uthal and Ormara) were maintained by the State.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1922-23 with those of the preceding year:—

Particulars.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Difference +Increase, —Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Gross Demand.			
(a) Arrears for previous year	1,33,919 5 5	2,17,449 2 5	+83,529 13 0
(b) Current year's demand .	9,93,154 1 3	12,59,834 2 9	+2,66,680 1 6
TOTAL .	11,27,073 6 8	14,77,283 5 2	+3,50,209 14 6
II.—Collections.			
(a) Arrears of previous year	34,355 13 1	1,11,435 8 10	+77,079 11 9
(b) Current year's collections	6,25,145 3 11	8,60,170 10 1	+2,35,025 6 2
TOTAL .	6,59,501 1 0	9,71,606 2 11	3,12,105 1 11
III.—Amounts not recovered.			
(a) Remissions	1,50,319 10 8	2,25,804 6 5	+75,484 11 9
(b) Malikana	39,311 10 9	43,304 1 9	+3,992 7 0
(c) Suspensions . . .	1,42,296 14 5	1,00,041 10 11	—42,255 3 6
(d) Grain allowances . .	53,800 7 10	50,770 9 3	—3,029 14 7
(e) Arrears . . .	81,173 10 0	85,754 4 4	+4,580 10 4
(f) Miscellaneous . .	670 0 0	2 1 7	—667 14 5
TOTAL .	4,67,972 5 8	5,05,677 2 3	+38,104 12 7

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by districts of the figures shown in Appendix I gives the result exhibited in the subjoined table as compared with the figures for 1921-22 (increase (+) or decrease (−)).

Districts.	Demand.			Collections.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Quetta-Pishin	+66,639	12	1	+1,15,527	2	4
Sibi	+1,22,136	11	4	+63,415	14	1
Loralai	+1,25,523	0	4	+1,10,283	9	6
Zhob	+3,462	6	8	—3,132	5	1
Chagai	+32,590	8	5	+23,063	12	1
Kalat	—142	8	4	+2,947	1	9
TOTAL	+3,50,209	14	6	+3,12,105	1	11

APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the principal remissions and suspensions granted during 1922-23 :—

Tahsil.	Amount.		Remarks.
	Remitted.	Suspended.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Quetta	405 0 0	8,423 5 9	
Pishin	6,707 15 7	1,402 1 2	
Sharigh	7,246 11 0	1,131 15 2	
Nasirabad	68,831 3 9	3,233 9 3	
Kohlu	...	25,560 4 4	
Bori	8,164 6 0	...	
Sinjawi	5,086 4 0	16,633 3 5	
Duki	5,350 0 0	41,252 3 4	
Musakhel	10,686 8 3	...	
Fort Sandeman	17,044 1 9	1,902 13 4	
Hindubagh	16,140 15 2	...	
Killa Saifulla	54,664 1 1	...	
Nushki	9,064 10 0	...	
Bolan (Mach)	410 6 8	...	

Grazing tax on permanent inhabitants was remitted throughout the province except in Nushki where it was charged at half rates and in Zhob where no remission was granted.

APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold in:—

Tahsil.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta	10 0 0	6 3 0
Bori	7 0 0	4 13 3
Fort Sandeman	8 0 0	5 0 0
Sibi	6 0 3 to 7 7 0	5 14 0 to 6 1 6
Nushki	6 0 0	4 0 0

APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling in:—

Station.	April 1922. (per rupee).	March 1923. (per rupee).
	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.
Wheat.		
Quetta	4 1	8 6
Loralai	3 9	12 6
Fort Sandeman	3 5	8 ½
Nushki	4 12	9 0
Mach	4 8	7 12
Millet.		
Sibi	7 9½	13 5½

APPENDIX VI.

Rainfall.

Station.	Average for 10 years from 1911-12 to 1920-21.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Quetta	8·25	2·23	9·23	6·62
Sibi	5·47	1·26	5·05	4·63
Loralai	9·80	5·58	6·88	6·92
Fort Sandeman . . .	10·18	6·81	10·44	10·53
Nushki	6·10	1·24	5·25	2·80
Mach	8·66	6·65	8·87	7·00

APPENDIX VII.

Taccavi Advances.

The following table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturists.

Advances outstanding on 1st April 1922.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries.		Remissions.		Balance outstanding on 31st March 1923.
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
14,52,026 1 5	78,975 0 0	15,31,001 1 5	2,74,884 13 7	40,846 4 7	2,97,769 8 11	17,062 3 4	9,56,346 10 11

The sanctioned allotment for the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Ordinary	1,10,000
Special	

The total advances actually made amounted to Rs. 78,975 as compared with Rs. 11,36,560-12-7 in the previous year. This large decrease is due to the fact that no special Taccavis were granted on account of scarcity and famine. Thedistribution of the advances made during 1921-22 and 1922-23 over the various districts is shown below:—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act			Agriculturists Loans Act			Total		Difference +Increase, —Decrease.
	1921-22.	1922-23. Ordinary.	1922-23. Special.	1921-22.	1922-23. Ordinary.	1922-23. Special.	1921-22.	1922-23.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta-Pishin	1,68,859 12 0	27,350 0 0	..	3,12,640 4 0	1,500 0 0	..	4,81,500 0 0	28,850 0 0	—4,52,650 0 0
Sibi	26,355 0 0	6,730 0 0	..	1,14,770 0 0	11,600 0 0	..	1,41,125 0 0	18,330 0 0	—1,22,795 0 0
Loralai	5,330 0 0	2,100 0 0	..	2,27,452 2 7	10,900 0 0	..	2,32,782 2 7	13,000 0 0	—2,19,782 2 7
Zhob	17,930 0 0	3,670 0 0	..	1,64,347 10 0	13,525 0 0	..	1,82,277 10 0	17,195 0 0	—1,65,082 10 0
Chagai	57,820 0 0	..	..	40,606 0 0	600 0 0	..	98,426 0 0	600 0 0	—97,826 0 0
Kalat	..	..	..	450 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	450 0 0	1,000 0 0	+550 0 0
Total	2,76,294 12 0	39,850 0 0		9,21,766 0 7	39,125 0 0	..	11,36,560 12 7	78,975 0 0	—10,57,585 12 7

Of the total sum advanced during the year a sum of Rs. 3,100 was for special reasons, granted free of interest. The recovery of Rs. 2,59,362-7-7 principal and Rs. 23,397-5-0 interest was suspended and a sum of Rs. 27,792-7-1 principal and Rs. 3,692-6-1 interest were overdue at the end of the year. The remission of Rs. 2,97,769-81-11 principal and Rs. 17,062-3-4 interest were granted during the year.

APPENDIX VIII.

Schools and scholars on March 31, 1923.

Particulars.	1921-22.		1922-23.		Remarks.
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	
For boys.					
Normal School	1	9	1	12	
Secondary Schools	7	1,800	8	2,151	
Public Primary Schools of all kinds	66	1,630	66	1,731	
TOTAL	74	3,439	75	3,894	
Private Schools.					
(*a*) Mosque Schools	229	2,896	188	2,506	
(*b*) Others	2	67	4	115	
TOTAL	231	2,963	192	2,621	
For girls.					
Secondary Schools	3	349	3	384	
Primary Schools of all kinds	4	299	5	281	
TOTAL	7	648	8	665	
European School common to boys and girls.	1	62	1	56	
GRAND TOTAL	313	7,112	276	7,236	

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APPENDIX IX.

Quetta-Pishin Trade Return for 1922-23.

IMPORTS.

No.	Articles.	1922-23.		1921-22.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living (for sale)—								
	Sheep and goats . . . No.	..	41,698	..	4,411	..	37,287	..	..
5	Building materials—								
	Bricks and tiles . . . „	..	144	..	..	..	144	..	..
10	Coal and Coke . . . Mds.	..	..	20	21	..	..	20	21
12	Cotton—								
	Raw . . . „	5,462	1,39,838	335	6,766	5,127	1,33,072	..	..
	Manufactured—								
	Piece goods, Foreign . . „	3	370	..	..	3	370	..	..
	„ „ Indian . . „	16	1,624	..	..	16	1,624	..	..

13	Drugs and Medicines—										
	Other sorts not intoxicating	„	3,840	2,38,912	1,362	85,334	2,478	1,53,578	...	...	
14	Dyeing materials—										
	Madder or manjit	„	1	11	6	210	..	..	5	105	
17	Fruits, vegetables and nuts—										
	All other kinds	„	168,279	49,47,951	37,232	9,97,346	131,047	39,50,605	..	..	
18	Glass—										
	Other sorts		18	1,260	..	..	18	1,260	..	..	
19	Grain and pulse—										
	Wheat	Mds.	5,176	40,514	1,323	19,511	3,753	21,003	..	..	
	Gram and pulse	„	571	2,790	512	2,941	59	..	..	151	
	Other spring crops	„	4,575	39,477	694	7,201	3,881	32,276	..	..	
	Rice, husked	„	481	4,878	533	5,401	..	..	52	523	
	Other rain crops	„	190	570	181	1,629	9	..	..	1,059	
20	Gums and resins	„	181	4,994	..	..	181	4,994	..	..	
21	Hides and Skins—										
	Hides of Cattle	„	337	16,901	20	889	317	16,012	..	..	
	Skins of sheep, goats and small animals	„	1,026	76,079	155	9,894	871	66,185	..	..	

IMPORTS—*contd.*

No.	Articles.	1922-23.		1921-22.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
25	Jute—								
	Gunny bags and cloths . . Mds.	58	1,125	515	8,677	..	..	457	7,552
30	Metals and manufactures of Metals—								
	Iron . . . . . "	74	1,192	2	43	72	1,149	..	..
37	Provisions—								
	Ghi . . . . . "	2,201	1,69,417	797	52,470	1,404	1,16,947	..	..
	Other kinds . . . . "	23	155	368	2,356	..	..	345	2,201
39	Salt . . . . . "	648	1,291	484	894	164	397	..	..
41	Seeds—								
	Oil seeds . . . } "	32	260	..	..	32	260	..	..
	Other oil seeds . . . }								
	Other seeds . . . } "	4,541	1,17,523	533	19,278	4,008	98,245	..	..
	Other kinds . . . }								

46	Sugar—										
	Refined	»	22	337	..	..	22	337	..	..	
49	Tobacco	»	3,147	1,05,115	2,5	81,905	634	23,210	..	..	
51	Wood—										
	Timber other than teak	C. ft.	126	483	..	..	126	483	..	..	
	Firewood	Mds.	..	..	500	219	..	..	500	219	
52	Wool—										
	Raw	»	67,929	36,63,530	47,840	25,19,941	20,089	11,43,589	..	..	
	Manufactured—										
	(a) Piecegoods	»	2,678	5,06,063	71	1,022	2,607	5,05,041	..	..	
	(b) Shawls	Value	..	4,376	..	..	..	4,376	..	..	
	(c) Other sorts	»	..	92,914	..	25,044	..	67,870	..	..	
54	All articles of merchandise—										
	1. Un-manufactured	»	..	55,636	..	9,132	..	46,504	..	..	
	2. Manufactured	»	..	47,430	..	20,094	..	27,336	..	..	
	GRAND TOTAL		2,71,635	1,03,24,858	95,996	38,82,629	1,77,018	64,54,154	1,379	11,925	

Quetta-Pishin Trade Return for 1922-23.

EXPORTS.

No.	Articles.	1922-23.		1921-22.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living (for sale)—								
	Sheep and goats . . . No.	..	120	..	612	..	..	..	492
	Other Kinds . . . . ,,	..	4,830	..	..	..	4,830	..	..
5	Building materials—								
	Bricks and tiles . . . ,,	..	21,928	..	5,777	..	16,151	..	..
	Lime and limestone (including Kankar). Mds.	76	55	..	..	76	55	..	..
9	Chinese and Japanese ware . .	..	160	..	..	..	160	..	..
11	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre Mds.	487	17,121	746	31,093	..	..	259	13,972
12	Cotton—								
	Manufactured—								
	Twist and Yarn, Indian ,,	478	42,118	372	34,055	106	8,063	..	..
	Piece goods, Foreign . ,,	21,701	36,07,528	13,596	22,95,845	8,105	13,11,683	..	..
	Piece goods, Indian ,,	19,218	28,74,836	12,916	20,84,735	6,302	7,90,101	..	..
13	Drugs and medicines—								
	Other sorts, not intoxicating.	1,142	1,07,295	4,697	90,930	..	16,365	3,555	..

14	Dyeing materials—										
	Indigo	„	2	522	..	..	2	522	..	..
	Madder or manjit	„	83	913	296	4,440	..	..	213	3,527
	Turmeric	„	26	534	6	89	20	445	..	..
	Other kinds	„	945	65,759	205	23,782	740	41,977	..	..
17	Fruits, vegetables and nuts—									
	All other kinds	„	1,593	63,807	593	23,551	1,000	40,256	..	..
18	Glass—									
	Other sorts	„	10	700	..	..	10	700	..	..
19	Grain and pulse—									
	Wheat	„	19,300	2,11,665	11,504	1,29,153	7,796	82,512	..	..
	Gram and pulse	„	47	422	7,252	64,801	..	..	7,205	64,379
	Other spring crops	„	8,877	68,863	17,719	1,74,294	..	..	8,842	1,05,431
	Rice, husked	„	6,426	96,623	23,004	3,28,874	..	..	16,578	2,32,251
	Rice, unhusked	„	375	1,555	427	2,079	..	..	52	524
	Other rain crops	„	...	..	198	2,178	..	..	198	2,178
20	Gums and resins	„	..	..	17	544	..	..	17	544
25	Jute—									
	Gunny bags and cloths	„	892	23,388	1,808	45,188	..	..	916	21,800

EXPORTS—*contd.*

No.	Articles.	1922-23.		1921-22.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
27	Leather—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Unmanufactured . . . Mds.	..	..	..	13,748	..	..	..	13,748
	Manufactured . . . . „	..	1,98,799	..	4,84,188	..	..	..	2,85,389
28	Liquors . . . Gallons	102	10,631	12	1,304	90	9,327	..	..
30	Metals and manufactures of metals—								
	Brass and Copper . Mds.	17	1,463	..	..	17	1,463	..	..
	Iron . . . . . „	742	15,813	..	..	742	15,813	..	..
32	Oil Cake . . . . . „	43	218	..	..	43	218	..	..
33	Oils—								
	Petroleum . . . . „	603	9,648	351	5,538	252	4,110	..	..
	Other kinds . . . . „	1,701	44,226	793	24,744	908	19,482	..	..
35	Paints and colours . . . „	8	212	...	..	8	212	..	..
37	Provisions—								
	Ghi . . . . . „	28	2,952	97	10,571	..	..	69	7,619
	Other kinds . . . . ,	277	2,611	369	3,543	..	..	92	932

39	Salt	„	10	35	..	..	10	35	..	..
43	Spices—									
	Other kinds	„	1,317	60,836	316	14,614	1,001	46,222	..	..
46	Sugar—									
	Refined	„	39,054	7,55,892	57,689	16,67,159	..	..	18,635	9,11,267
	Unrefined	„	276	4,878	262	7,042	14	..	..	2,164
47	Tea—									
	Indian—									
	Green	„	1,004	61,721	1,667	92,844	..	..	663	31,123
	Black	„	224	14,027	189	10,522	35	3,505	..	..
	Foreign—									
	Green	„	506	39,545	13	1,099	493	38,446	..	..
48	Tobacco	„	447	20,469	64	3,086	383	17,383	..	..
51	Wood—									
	Timber other than teak	c.ft.	901	2,205	534	1,838	367	367	..	..
	Firewood	Mds.	3,400	1,487	1,125	492	2,275	995	..	..
52	Wool—									
	Raw	„	10	757	47	3,920	..	..	37	3,163
54	All other articles of merchandise—									
	Unmanufactured	Value.	..	1,32,911	61,919	1,41,701	..	..	..	8,790
	Manufactured	„	..	1,17,878	..	92,786	..	25,092	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL		1,32,348	87,09,956	220,803	79,22,759	50,795	24,96,488	57,331	17,09,293

Chagai District Trade Return, 1922-23.

IMPORTS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

No.	Article.		1922-23.		1921-22.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living	No.	70	178	310	744	...	...	240	566
2	Apparel	Val.	...	10,997	...	6,672	...	4,325	...	...
9	Coal and coke	Mds.	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
10	Cordage and ropes	„	40	596	81	1,052	...	...	41	456
11	Cotton, raw	„	...	...	2	31	...	...	2	31
11	Twist and yarn and piece-goods	„	124	13,315	276	27,414	...	...	152	14,099
12	Drugs and medicines	„	1,064	1,34,972	164	13,158	900	1,21,814	...	...
13	Dyeing materials	„	82	1,266	84	1,677	...	...	2	411
14	Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	...	18	...	12	...	6	...	...
16	Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts	Mds.	9,304	1,22,476	18,848	8,24,463	...	...	9,544	7,01,987
17	Glass	„	8	560	10	700	...	...	2	140
18	Grain and pulse	„	1,688	13,425	2,414	18,398	...	...	726	4,973
20	Hides and skins	„	2,741	71,444	2,541	53,814	200	17,630	...	...
23	Jewellery and precious stones	Val.	...	7,000	...	...	...	7,000	...	...
24	Jute	Mds.	95	1,687	460	6,857	...	...	365	5,170

26	Leather	Val.	...	5,810	...	37,480	...	...	...		31,670
27	Liquors	Gal.	...	...	136	2,448	...	...		136	2,448
28	Mats	Mds.	2	20	...	32	2	...	...		12
29	Metals, etc.	,,	85	1,170	332	10,304	...	...		247	9,134
32	Oils	,,	21	300	10	217	11	83	...		...
36	Provisions	,,	4,507	3,37,593	479	25,139	4,028	3,12,459	...		...
38	Salt	,,	7	14	32	60	...	...		25	46
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances	,,	671	6,293	11	123	657	6,170	...		...
40	Seeds	,,	545	1,357	42	1,395	503	...	...		38
41	Silk	,,	...	...	2	1,008	...	...		2	1,008
42	Spices	,,	15	197	10	138	5	59	...		...
45	Sugar	,,	79	976	311	3,440	...	...		232	4,464
47	Tobacco	,,	41	789	131	2,244	...	...		90	1,455
50	Wood	,,	10,666	4,786	12,929	5,642	...	...		2,263	856
51	Wool	,,	12,555	8,12,052	12,174	10,55,427	381	...	...		2,43,375
53	All other articles of merchandise	Val.	...	37,365	...	37,711	...	...			346
	TOTAL	No.	70	15,86,661	No. 310	21,39,801	6,687	4,69,546	No. 240	10,22,686	
		Mds.	44,340		Gln. 136				Gln. 136		
					Mds. 51,347				Mds. 13,694		

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Net decrease in maunds 7,007 in quantity and Rs. 5,53,140 in value.

Chagai District Trade Return, 1922-23.

EXPORTS TO AFGHANISTAN.

No.	Articles.	1922-23.		1921-22.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
1	Animals, living, for sale . . . No.	356	1,508	664	2,390	...	...	No. 308	882
2	Apparel . . . . . Mds.	...	16,728	...	11,410	...	5,318	...	...
4	Building materials	No. 10,000 Mds. 258	538	130	226	No. 10,000 Mds. 128	312	...	...
9	Coal and Coke . . . . . ,,	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	3
10	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre . ,,	17	550	98	1,495	...	...	81	945
11	Cotton raw . . . . . ,,	1	40	...	...	1	40	...	...
11	Twist and yarn and piece-goods . ,,	6,120	9,28,289	8,903	13,47,102	...	...	2,783	4,18,813
12	Drugs and medicines . . . . ,,	148	3,469	305	6,587	...	...	157	3,118
13	Dyeing materials . . . . . ,,	159	25,586	352	28,810	...	...	193	3,224
14	Earthenware and porcelain . . Val.	...	24	...	192	...	...	...	168
16	Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts . . Mds.	6,122	51,747	5,391	59,955	731	...	...	8,208
17	Glass . . . . . ,,	1	70	24	1,680	...	...	23	1,610
18	Grain and Pulse . . . . . ,,	21,605	2,20,928	74,074	7,00,893	...	...	52,469	4,79,965
20	Hides and skins . . . . . ,,	3	111	1	30	2	81	...	...
24	Jute . . . . . ,,	98	2,722	55	1,243	43	1,479	...	...
26	Leather . . . . . ,,	2	1,16,396	...	25,156	2	90,240	...	...

27	Liquors	Gls.	1,441	26,706	1,053	1,37,668	388	...	...		1,10,902
28	Mats	Mds.	2	50	...	...	2	50	...		...
29	Metals and manufacture of metals	,,	94	2,365	129	9,609	...	...	35		7,244
31	Oil cake	,,	38	188	8	44	30	144	...		...
32	Oils	,,	763	13,095	1,610	42,819	...	...	747		29,724
36	Provisions	,,	583	16,118	1,037	39,735	...	...	454		23,617
37	Railway materials	,,	...	...	318	3,246	...	...	318		3,246
38	Salt	,,	68	184	49	135	19	49	...		...
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances	,,	25	336	11	160	14	176	...		...
40	Seeds	,,	766	2,670	265	19,268	501	...	...		16,598
41	Silk	,,	3	2,829	...	...	3	2,829	...		...
42	Spices	,,	171	3,438	1,333	40,637	...	...	1,162		37,199
45	Sugar	,,	2,610	49,107	4,630	1,07,987	...	...	2,020		58,880
46	Tea	,,	2,542	1,60,731	6,740	3,07,894	...	...	4,198		1,47,163
48	Tobacco	,,	1,015	26,297	825	21,087	190	5,210	...		...
50	Wood	,,	381	4,213	14	166	367	4,047	...		...
51	Wool, raw and manufactured	,,	387	31,682	354	26,549	33	5,133	...		...
53	All other articles of merchandise	Val.	...	21,054	...	98,696	...	...	...		77,642
	TOTAL	No.	10,356	17,28,769	No. 664	30,42,872	No. 10,000	1,15,108	No. 308		14,29,211
		Gln.	1,441		Gln. 1,053		Mds. 2,066		Mds. 64,642		
		Mds.	43,982		Mds. 1,06,558		Gls. 388				

Net decrease in maunds 62,576 in quantity and Rs 13,14,103 in value.

Chagai District Trade Return, 1922-23.

IMPORTS FROM PERSIA.

No.	Articles.		1922-23.		1921-22.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living	No.	1	120	10	1,200	...	...	9	1,080
2	Apparel	value	...	893	...	592	...	301	...	...
11	Cotton, raw	Mds.	86,635	25,05,386	30,290	5,54,622	56,345	19,50,764	...	...
11	Twist and yarn and piece-goods	„	66	6,851	118	6,930	...	...	52	79
12	Drugs and medicines	„	1,721	4,54,378	2,512	2,48,253	...	2,06,125	791	...
13	Dyeing materials	„	...	...	203	3,095	...	..	203	3,095
14	Earthenware and porcelain	value	...	48	...	...	...	48	...	...
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts	Mds.	34,954	7,46,433	27,053	7,31,527	7,901	14,906	...	...
18	Grain and pulse	„	1,177	9,838	33,204	2,29,653	...	...	32,027	2,19,815
19	Gums and resins	„	...	...	63	1,714	...	..	63	1,714

20	Hides and skins	,,	4,765	1,28,807	1,299	26,521	3,466	1,02,286	...	...
23	Jewellery and precious stones (Turquoises)	Value	...	3,300	...	6,400	...	...	...	3,100
26	Leather	,,	...	...	...	2,85,258	...	...	...	2,85,258
29	Metals etc	Mds.	586	9,576	25	596	561	8,980	...	...
32	Oils	,,	1	14	...	...	1	14	...	...
36	Provisions	,,	912	73,765	99	2,802	813	70,963	...	...
40	Seeds	,,	45	2,748	29	70	16	2,678	...	...
41	Silk	,,	847	4,10,148	29	14,760	818	3,95,388	...	...
42	Spices	,,	17	231	167	2,138	...	...	150	1,907
51	Wool	,,	41,683	50,10,091	16,376	25,58,665	25,307	24,51,426	...	...
53	All other articles of merchandise	Value	...	11,636	...	12,505	...	...	...	869
	TOTAL		No. 1 Mds. 1,73,409	93,74,263	No. 10 Mds. 1,11,467	46,87,301	95,228	52,03,879	No. 9 Mds. 33,286	5,16,917

Net increase in maunds 61,942 in quantity and Rs. 46,86,962 in value.

Chagai District Trade Return, 1922-23.

Exports to Persia.

No.	Articles.	1922-23.		1921-22.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, *living*, for sale . . . No.	...	...	771	8,136	...	...	771	8,136
2	Apparel . . . . . value	...	6,23,350	...	1,46,398	...	4,76,952	...	...
4	Building materials . . . . Mds.	94	182	51	38	43	144	...	...
8	Chinese and Japanese ware . . „	...	...	45	79	...	...	45	79
9	Coal and coke . . . . . „	6	11	1,304	19,081	...	...	1,298	19,070
10	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre „	230	2,868	121	3,312	109	...	...	444
11	Twist and yarn and piece-goods, cotton „	23,797	36,92,622	9,603	15,24,084	14,194	21,68,538	...	...
11	Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Drugs and medicines . . . Mds.	584	12,145	446	9,633	138	2,512	...	...
13	Dyeing materials . . . . „	2,810	5,98,548	1,296	3,63,532	1,514	2,35,016	...	...
14	Earthenware and porcelain . . „	10	3,138	...	36	10	3,102	...	...
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts .. „	742	5,867	687	9,437	55	...	...	3,570
17	Glass . . . . . „	674	47,180	200	14,000	474	33,180	...	...
18	Grain and Pulse . . . . „	2,992	34,443	2,101	23,243	891	11,200	...	...
20	Hides and skins . . . . „	1,329	47,378	411	12,330	918	35,048	...	...
24	Jute . . . . . „	153	4,139	220	3,761	...	...	67	622

25	Lac	„	6	575	...	...	6	575	...	...		
26	Leather	value	...	4,83,893	..	3,45,365	...	1,18,528	...	...		
27	Liquors	Gln.	2,769	51,723	650	17,496	2,119	34,227	...	...		
29	Metals and manufacture of metals	Mds.	4,391	1,58,468	619	17,205	3,772	1,41,263	...	...		
31	Oils	„	3,078	31,864	2,114	26,150	964	5,714	...	...		
33	Opium	„	...	...	231	9,240	...	...	231	9,240		
35	Paper	value	...	30,588	...	18,349	...	12,239	...	...		
36	Provisions	Mds.	291	10,675	114	9,739	177	936	...	...		
38	Salt	„	6	16	14	58	...	...	8	42		
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances	„	349	4,695	...	...	349	4,695	...	...		
41	Silk	„	6	4,550	...	...	6	4,550	...	...		
40	Seeds	„	...	...	635	50,800	...	...	635	50,800		
42	Spices	„	7,337	1,69,315	1,098	21,519	6,239	1,47,796	...	...		
45	Sugar	„	150,389	26,96,370	139,612	31,21,200	10,777	...	...	4,24,830		
46	Tea	„	61,731	38,02,684	35,430	20,13,699	26,301	17,88,985	...	...		
48	Tobacco	„	106	3,209	205	4,900	...	...	99	1,698		
50	Wood	„	8	88	91	1,078	...	...	83	900		
51	Wool	„	275	84,629	...	...	275	84,629	...	...		
53	All other articles of merchandise	value	...	1,59,306	...	5,79,044	...	...	...	4,19,738		
	TOTAL		Gln. 2,769 Mds. 2,61,394	1,27,64,512	No. 771 Gln. 650 Mds. 196,048	83,73,942	Gln. 2,119 Mds. 37,912	53,29,829	No. 771 Mds. 2,446	9,39,259		

Net increase in maunds 64,746, in quantity and Rs. 43,90,570 in value.

APPENDIX X.

Judicial.

The following is a summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular judicial proceedings in 1922, as compared with the figures for the year 1921.

	Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	Number of Regular Cases.		Number of Miscellaneous Cases.		Number of Regular Appeals.		Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.		Number of Cases.		Number of Appeals.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
Pending from previous year	445	440	...	...	59	43	...	...	96	65	43	5
Instituted during the year	5,150	5,574	553	1,187	285	246	...	3	3,627	3,326	207	175
Total	5,595	6,014	553	1,187	344	289	...	3	3,723	3,391	250	180
Disposed of during the year	5,088	5,513	553	1,185	298	244	...	2	3,658	3,332	245	165
Transferred to Jirga Register	67	59	...	2	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pending at the end of the year	440	442	...	...	43	38	...	1	65	59	5	15

APPENDIX XI.

Serious offences committed in 1922.

Sections of Indian Penal Code.	OFFENCES ADMITTED TO HAVE OCCURRED.								
	Quetta	Sibi	Lora-lai	Zhob	Chagai	Kalat	Total 1922	Total 1921	Total 1920
Rioting 147-148	8	2	2	4	1	..	17	13	21
Murder 302	11	4	53	47	..	..	115	99	56
Murder Attempt 307	40	10	..	16	..	..	66	22	24
Culpable Homicide 304	2	..	..	12	..	..	14	6	10
Hurt with aggravation 325 to 331 and 333.	91	..	10	42	1	2	146	265	78
Kidnapping 363 to 369	26	..	..	17	..	..	43	22	15
Rape 376	28	..	..	1	1	..	30	14	6
Un-natural offence 377	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	4
Theft 379 to 382 and 401	206	121	178	83	27	21	636	792	603
Robbery 392 to 394	15	..	13	56	..	..	84	61	56
Dacoity with murder 396.	..	..	..	19	..	..	19	7	10
Dacoity with other cases 395 to 397 and 400-402.	..	..	16	15	3	..	34	27	26
Receiving stolen property 411 to 414.	62	8	..	1	..	..	71	123	81
Mischief with aggravation 429-433 and 435-440.	22	..	12	47	10	..	91	144	153
Criminal trespass resulting in death 459 to 460	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	19	..
Criminal trespass resulting to other serious offences 453 to 457.	30	..	..	4	..	..	34	51	84
TOTAL 1922	549	145	284	364	45	23	1,410	1,677	1,227
TOTAL 1921	630	109	450	368	100	20	1,677	..	..
TOTAL 1920	502	156	272	255	12	30	1,227	..	..

Imperial Return I.—Revenue.

Name of District.	Country Spirit.				Country Fermented Liquors.		Malt Liquors.		Wines and Spirits (foreign British, other than Beer, Medicated Wines, and Methylated Spirits).			Opium.			Hemp Drugs.				Tobacco.		Miscellaneous.	Grand total.	Total Charges as shown in Imperial Return H.	Net revenue for the year.
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from contractors.	Licenses fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Receipts from excise and other similar systems.	Total, receipts from country spirits.	Duty on beer manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on, and value of, spirits manufactured in India or elsewhere.	License fees for sale of foreign liquors and of spirits manufactured in India.	Total of columns 14 and 15.	Total of columns 7, 12, 14 and 17.	Receipts from provincial spirits, including such spirits when—	Net sales to farmers of excise opium.	License fees for sale of opium (wholesale).	Duty on opium, other than excise opium.	Total receipts from opium.	Duty on ganja.	Duty on charas.	Duty on bhang.	Total duty on hemp drugs.	License fees for sale of hemp drugs, other than ganja.	Total receipts from hemp drugs.	Miscellaneous.	Gross revenue.	Total Charges as shown in Imperial Return H.	Net revenue for the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Quetta-Pishin	4,14,019-0-0	8,000	1,10,110-0-0	5,32,129-0-0	...	5,32,129-0-0	...	...	...	1,13,750-0-0	8,250	1,22,000-0-0	...	11,772	11,772	4,07,501-0-0	...	4,07,501-0-0	...	7,000	673	8,520-0-0	37,250-0-0	51,130	...	6	5,74,798-0-0	13,950-0-7	5,60,841-15-5
Sibi . . .	32,370-0-0	...	17,775-0-0	49,995-0-0	...	49,995-0-0	...	...	...	224	224	49,849-0-0	...	1,150-0-0	6,450	7,600-0-0	...	7,600-0-0	...	2,712	782	3,475-0-0	7,000-0-0	13,271	...	13	69,177-0-0	6,479-0-11	62,697-3-1
Loralai . . .	16,620-0-0	...	10,410-0-0	27,030-0-0	...	27,030-0-0	39	97,191-0-0	...	102	102	97,291-0-0	...	610-0-0	4,341	4,951-0-0	40-0-12	4,991	...	1,264-0-12	4,250-0-0	6,555	...	5	39,576-0-0	...	39,576-0-0
Zhob . . .	2,100-0-0	...	140-0-0	2,252-0-0	6,180	8,432-0-0	...	...	...	300	300	8,732-0-0	...	200	400	600-0-0	...	600-0-0	...	1,584	...	1,584-0-0	840-0-0	2,424	...	1	12,801-0-0	...	12,801-0-0
Bolan Pass and Harnai Ry. Division.	6,337-0-0	...	2,400-0-0	8,837-0-0	...	8,837-0-0	...	...	...	100	100	8,937-0-0	...	...	1,670	1,670-0-0	...	1,670-0-0	...	...	...	...	1,260-0-0	1,260	159-0-0	...	11,367-0-0	...	11,367-0-0
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650-0-0	...	650-0-0	...	661	...	661-0-0	650-0-0	650	...	...	1,310-0-0	...	1,310-0-0
Chagai . . .	7,080-0-0	...	4,345-12-0	11,425-12-0	...	11,425-12-0	...	...	...	200	200	11,625-12-0	...	...	4,550	4,550-0-0	...	4,550-0-0	...	...	...	...	2,125-0-0	2,125	...	...	18,440-0-0	...	18,440-0-0
Total .	5,16,525-14-0	8,000	1,45,180-0-0	6,82,252-0-0	6,180	6,77,980-0-0	...	...	...	1,13,726-0-0	8,776	1,22,502-0-0	...	14,909	14,833	37,242-0-0	...	37,242-0-0	...	14,221	5,455	19,676-0-0	49,375	69,051	159-0-0	25	7,25,159-0-0	21,429-0-7	7,03,729-15-5
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650-0-0	...	650-0-0	...	661	...	661-0-0	650-0-0	650	...	...	1,310-0-0	...	1,310-0-0
Total of previous year.	5,30,077-12-0	1,800	1,31,748-0-0	5,31,825-12-0	14,148	5,46,973-12-0	...	...	...	1,16,050-0-0	4,050	1,20,100-0-0	...	13,102	13,102	4,75,307-0-0	...	4,75,307-0-0	...	11,858-12-0	10,140	22,798-12-0	114-0-0	37,913	781	91,671-0-0	57,902-0-0	61,391	...	47-0-0	11	5,57,71-12-0	25,743-0-0	5,31,973-0-0

All Provinces.

1. The Revenue, if any, derived from the sale (whether of Official Stock, issued to Native States and foreign countries in charge to duties below the figures existing in India) of Salt, Opium, Cotton and Salt is included in these figures.
2. The figures shown in column 12 include Rs. 8,915 for duty on new stock for consumption by the troops.
3. In the example shown in column 7, Rs. 15,000 represent duty levied at a reduced rate of Rs. 2 per gallon Rs. U. P. on issue of country spirit from the Quetta distillery for consumption by the troops in the Quetta-Pishin and Loralai districts.

IMPERIAL RETURN I-A.

Supplementary table showing the duty realised (a) *in other British Indian provinces on excisable articles exported to—, and* (b) *in—on excisable articles exported to other British Indian provinces.*

Description of excisable articles.	Amount of duty realised in other provinces of India on excisable articles exported to Sind.						Amount of duty realised in—on excisable articles exported to other Indian provinces.					
	In Sind.	In—	In—	In—	In—	Total.	To—	To—	To—	To—	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Beer	50,536 8 0	...	...	...	...	50,536 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	50,536 8 0	...	...	...	...	50,536 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

IMPERIAL RETURN II—EXPENDITURE.

Name of district.	Salaries and Establishment.	Allowances.	Supplies and services.			Contingencies and special charges.	Refunds.	Total charges.
			Rewards.	Construction and Repairs of buildings.	Other charges.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta-Pishin	9,328 8 0	1,557 12 0	...	382 11 0	...	2,392 12 7	1,991 14 0	15,653 9 7
Sibi	2,398 7 0	1,870 11 0	...	...	...	249 8 11	934 10 0	5,453 4 11
TOTAL	11,726 15 0	3,428 7 0	...	382 11 0	...	2,642 5 6	2,926 8 0	21,106 14 6
Total of previous year	12,277 1 7	3,563 0 2	15 0 0	3,462 8 1	...	2,673 4 7	1,051 10 8	23,042 9 1

IMPERIAL RETURN III.—SHOPS AND LICENSES.

IMPERIAL RETURN III.—

Name of District.	Manufacture of liquor—Number of				Number of wholesale licenses for sale of						COUNTRY LIQUORS. Number of shops licensed for retail sale of							
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Private distilleries	Out stills.	Country spirits.	Country fermented liquors.	Liquors, other than Commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and excised at tariff rates.	Commercial spirits, i.e., rectified and denatured spirits and medicated wines.	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Spirits under distillery system permanent.	Spirits under distillery system temporary.	Spirits under out still system permanent.	Spirit under out still system temporary.	Fermented tari.	Unfermented tari.	Other country fermented liquors [pachwai, etc.] (Ordinary licenses.)	Other country fermented liquors. (Home brewing license.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Quetta-Pishin	1	1	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibi	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	..	1	2	..	17	..	..	7	43	2	1	6	..	..	..	..
Total of previous year	1	1	..	1	2	..	14	..	..	8	44	2	1	6	..	..	..	..

SHOPS AND LICENSES.

FOREIGN LIQUORS RETAIL LICENSES—NUMBER FOR SALE OF									NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED FOR RETAIL SALE OF				RETAIL LICENSE NUMBER FOR SALE OF			
Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms excluding canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, Dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls [including other temporary license for foreign liquors.]	Foreign liquors—all other special retail licenses, including canteen licenses.	Rectified spirit and medicated wines. [Druggists' permits.]	Denatured spirits	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits.)	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Hemp drugs for medical purposes only (Druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.)
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2	1	13	10	1	24	16	..	15	6	6	6	6	5	..	..	1
..	..	6	1	8	..	..	..	3	14	22	22	22	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	8	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	1
2	1	27	11	13	24	16	..	20	38	43	46	46	5	..	..	1
2	1	27	11	13	34	8	..	18	38	45	45	45	5	..	..	2

IMPERIAL RETURN

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COUNTRY SPIRITS. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of—10 U. P.	At strength of—20 U. P.	At strength of—15 U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Rates of duty. Per proof gallon.	FOREIGN LIQUORS OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL SPIRITS. Imported liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Liquors manufactured in India paying duty at tariff rates. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	COMMERCIAL SPIRITS. Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Quetta-Pishin	34,734	4,635	..	34,068·6	(a) For consumption in the Quetta town Rs. 7-8-0.	6,647	1,504	12,506	326	1,86,765	..	1,415	..
Sibi . .	6,226	100	..	5,683·4	(b) For consumption in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division Rs. 4-12-8.	659	111	1,654	10	586	..	10	..
Loralai . .	2,972	60	..	2,722·8	(c) For consumption in all other areas Rs. 6-1-9.	391½	78½	1,751½	..	..	..	31½	..
Zhob . .	415	..	1,061	1,274·6	(d) For consumption by special permit holders Rs. 8-2-0.	..	223½	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Nushki Sub-District.	1,020	..	..	918	(e) For consumption by India Regiments Rs. 6-4-0.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalat State .	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai . .	1,268	29	..	1,155·4	....	153	41	295	..	63½	..	..	..
TOTAL .	46,625	4,824	1,061	46,722·8		7,850½	1,921½	15,206½	336	187,414½	..	1,456½	..
KALAT STATE .	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of previous year.	48,510	4,115	1,328	48,070·8		1,416½	578½	2,805½	44	893½	36	1,168½	..

IV.—CONSUMPTION.

OPIUM AND OTHER DRUGS.								COCAINE.				
Issues in seers of excise opium.	Retail sales, in seers, of other opium (*e.g.*, Punjab grown Punjab Hill States, Afghan and Malwa).	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors.	Average retail price of opium.	Retail sales of morphia in lbs. oz. grs.	Retail sales in seers of charas.	Retail sales in seers of ganja.	Retail sales, in seers, of bhang and its preparations.	Stock in hand at the beginning of the year in lbs. oz. grs.	Imports during the year in lbs. oz. grs.	Total of columns 23 and 24.	Retail sale of Cocaine in lbs. oz. grs.	Balance in hand at the end of the year in lbs. oz. and grs. (difference of columns 25 and 26).
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				oz. gr.				Grs.	oz.	oz. grs.	grs.	grs.
301	..	50	166	2 34½	293½	2½	407⅛	328	1	1 328	432·5	375·5
57	..	50	125	..	83	..	429	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	50	160	..	58⅝	..	56½	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	50	200	..	47⅛	..	42⅛	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	50	..	..	12½	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	50	160	..	6	⅛	43½	..	..	..	..	..
419	..	50	125 to 200	2 34½	500⅝	3⅛	992½	328	1	1 328	432½	375½
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
723⅛	..	35	80 to 140	2 10½	596½	6⅛	1,827⅛	639	grs. 46	grs. 685	357	328

IMPERIAL RETURN IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian provinces (a) *on payment of duty and* (b) *in bond.*

Description of excisable articles.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
	DUTY PAID.			IN BOND.			DUTY PAID.			IN BOND.		
	From—	From—	Total	From Sind and (Bombay Presidency)	From Punjab.	Total.	To—	To—	Total.	To Sind.	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
										Gallons.		
Beer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101,073	...	101,073
				M. S. Ch.	M. S. Ch.	M. S. Ch.	...					
Bhang	...	...	...	34 15 1½	...	34 15 1½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charas	...	...	...	...	8 22 3	8 22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...

IMPERIAL RETURN—V.

IMPERIAL

Name of District.	Area in square miles.			Population (in thousands).			Number of square miles per shop.						Number per popu-		
							Country spirit.		Opium.		Hemp drugs.		Country spirit.		
	Out still system.	Distillery system.		Out still system.	Distillery system.		Out still area.	Distillery area.					Out still area.	Distillery area.	
1	2	3		4	5		6	7	8		9		10	11	
		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Urban.	Rural.
Quetta-Pishin	..	19·5	5,200·5	..	49,001	88,081	..	3·9	1,040·1	19·5	1,040·1	19·5	1,040·1	..	10	6
Sibi	..	..	3,925	..	..	82,440	..	..	157	..	280	..	178	..	..	30
Loralai	2,181	..	5,344	21,876	..	60,597	2,181	..	1,336	..	1,505	..	1,505	4·76	..	5
Zhob	6,458	..	3,857	31,612	..	25,056	1,076	..	1,928	..	1,289	..	1,289	19	..	8
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District	..	..	353	..	..	3,618	..	..	118	..	118	..	118	..	..	83
Chagai	..	..	19,622	..	..	21,343	..	..	9,811	..	9,811	..	9,811	..	..	9
Total	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	53,488	49,001	281,135	1,234	3·9	934·18	19·5	1,268·66	19·5	1,013·16	13	10	14
Total of previous year.	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	52,612	49,001	280,519	1,234	3·9	934·18	19·5	1,268·66	19·5	1,066 83	13	10	15

RETURN—V.

OF SHOPS 100,000 OF LATION.				CONSUMPTION PER 100 OF THE POPULATION IN GALLONS OR SEERS (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS).			AVERAGE TAXATION PER PROOF GALLON OR SEER IN RUPEES (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS).									Average total Excise revenue per head of population (*vide* column 33 of Imperial return I.)
Opium.		Hemp drugs.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Country spirit (distillery areas.)			Opium.			Hemp drugs.			
							Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty including gain on sale-proceeds.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
12		13														
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																Rs. A. P.
2	6	2	6	28·72	·22	·51	7·32	3·15	10·47	50	103·88	153·89	11·81	19·72	31·56	4 3 1
..	17	..	27	7·67	·07	·02	5·68	3·09	8·77	50	77·19	127·19	6·79	15·43	22·22	0 13 3
..	6	..	6	5·05	0·04	0·14	6·11	3·84	9·93	50	151·50	201·50	17·42	39·98	57·40	0 7 8
..	14	..	14	1·66	·01	·16	6·11	1·45	7·56	50	48·00	98·00	15·51	9·38	24·89	0 3 9
..	83	..	83	28·19	·40	·74	6·02	3·70	9·72	50	74·83	124·83	..	47·96	47·96	3 2 4
..	9	..	9	6·08	·02	·23	6·11	3·93	10·04	50	895·56	945·56	..	71·91	71·91	0 14 7
2	11	2	15	15·61	·12	·44	6·85	3·28	10·13	50	114·74	164·74	10·40	30·28	40·68	1 14 3
2	11	2	13	15·97	·19	·64	7·05	3·45	10·50	35	66·26	101·26	15·99	17·55	33·54	2 2 6

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT A.

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1922-23.

Name of District.	LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS (INCLUDING RUM AND BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA).													LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FERMENTED LIQUORS WHETHER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA OR IMPORTED.			Remarks.
	QUANTITY SOLD.													QUANTITY SOLD.			
		To Licensed Vendors.						To the Public.									
		Imported.				Made in India.		Imported.				Made in India.					
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	To licensed vendors.	To the Public.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Quetta Pishin	12	117	520		1,258	..	387	200	2,545	9	3,850	15	2,634	1	264,310*	23,528	
Sibi	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*(a) Out of this 101,073 gallons were sent out of Baluchistan. (b) 132,347 gallons were issued to troops.
Loralai	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Zhob	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kalat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Baluchistan, 1922-23	16	117	525	5	1,258	..	387	200	2,561	9	3,949	15	2,634	1	264,310	23,528	
Total for preceding year.	14	71	524	7	848	..	41,366	420	2,511	54	1,809	..	5,508	1	301,048	40,855	

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT B.

PROVINCIAL

Statement of retail vend and consumption of spirits and

SPIRITS AND

Name of District.	SOLD UNDER SHOP LICENSES.														
	On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auction.							
		Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.					Made in India.	
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.		Rum.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15
Quetta-Pishin	13	1,143	3,856	133	4,367	310	10,356	1	6	283	2	725		..	2,857
Sibi	6	97	574	8	1,251	10	586	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Loralai	4	77 1/4	374	..	161-8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Zhob	2	..	58 1/2	..	165 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	1	G. 6 1/2	G. B. 48 1/2	...	11·4	..	G. B. 161-2 1/2	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Chagai	1	4	153	..	295	..	63·1	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Total for Baluchistan	27	1,327 1/4	G. B. 5063-2 1/2	141	G. B. 7708-5 1/2	320	11,186·3 1/2	1	6	283	2	725		..	2,857
Total for preceding year.	26	1,714	G. B. 5131-3	G. B. 176 8	G. B. 6653-3 1/2	375	12,269	1	..	65	..	..		..	2,356

STATEMENT B.

fermented liquors in Baluchistan in gallons during 1922-23.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

SOLD AT RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.							SOLD UNDER ALL SORTS OF LICENSES, viz., HOTELS, DAK BUNGALOWS, MILITARY CANTEENS AND OCCASIONAL BAR LICENSES.							FERMENTED LIQUOR ONLY.		REMARKS.
	Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.				
No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Quantity sold.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	8	142	..	577	..	945	50	30	346	1	729	1	45,255	2	4,767	
2	14	75	2	403	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NOTE.—The Indian troops stationed in Baluchistan obtained 5,763 gallons of rum as under:— (1) 2,257 Rosa, U. P. (2) 1,013 Bangaloro. (3) 39 Karachi. (4) 2,051 Lahore. (5) 403 Amritsar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1½	1½	..	47½	..	2½	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	B. 0 3	11·4	0·1	70·3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	22·3	228·4	2·1	1050·3½	..	945	60	31½	347½	1	776½	1	45,257½	2	4,767	
3	10	128	8	529	..	287	62	267	G. B. 306·5	G. B. 50·3	2,694	130	89,720	2	5,664	

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT C.

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1922-23 and 3 previous years.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per Census of 1921.	1919-20.		1920-21.		1921-22.		1922-23.	
		No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to the thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to the thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to the thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to the thousand of population.
(*i*) Quetta Town	49,001	164	48	136	40	141	29	81	16
(*a*) Quetta Municipality and suburbs	27,220	140	82	113	66	117	43	63	23
(*b*) Quetta Cantonment	21,781	24	14	23	14	24	11	18	9
(*ii*) Quetta-Pishin District other than (*i*)	88,081	...	...	15	2	...	...	5	1
Sibi District	82,440	1	1·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	82,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob	56,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	21,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Quetta-Nushki Railway District	3,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Result of the new Abkari system.—The net financial result of the new Abkari system is shown below:—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts (excluding Distillery rent).	1,15,811 9 11	1,07,467 5 8	4,89,814 8 4	4,07,003 12 8	4,73,040 14 0
Expenditure (excluding cost of new stills and improvements to the Distillery buildings).	960 4 1	5,191 14 8	17,359 10 11	19,580 1 0	20,724 3 6
Net income.	1,14,851 5 10	1,02,275 7 0	4,72,454 13 5	4,87,423 11 8	4,52,316 10 6

APPENDIX XIII.

The following comparative statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Agency.

Revenue.

Major Heads.	Sanctioned estimates for 1922-23.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1922-23.	Actuals for 1921-22.	Variation between columns 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Department.					
II.—Taxes on income	46,000	83,906	47,407	36,499	...
III.—Salt	1,000	120	185	...	65
IV.—Opium	8,000	10,327	9,252	1,075	...
V.—Land Revenue	9,87,000	9,68,889	6,58,590	3,10,299	...
VI.—Excise	7,95,000	7,34,031	8,20,955	...	86,924
VII.—Stamps	1,56,000	1,81,246	1,56,723	24,523	...
VIII.—Forests	19,000	14,938	17,229	...	2,291

IX.—Registration	8,000	5,799	6,941	...	1,142
XVI.—Interest	22,000	70,063	1,381	68,622	...
XVII.—Administration of Justice	57,000	30,246	43,178	...	12,932
XVIII.—Jails	2,000	2,661	1,250	1,411	...
XIX.—Police	45,000	25,847	44,251	...	23,404
XXI.—Education	25,000	26,261	25,247	1,014	...
XXII.—Medical	6,000	7,399	12,549	...	5,150
XXIV-A.—Agriculture	20,000	9,132	11,692	...	2,560
XXIV-B.—Miscellaneous Scientific Department	...	151	71	80	...
XXVI.—Currency	3,000	1,529	2,214	...	685
XXX.—Civil Works	13,000	8,076	30,714	...	22,638
XXXIII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances.	10,000	15,999	8,942	7,057	...
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing	1,000	82	132	...	50
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	4,000	13,675	3,570	10,105	...
TOTAL	22,28,000	22,05,317	19,02,473	4,60,685	1,57,841

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Revenue—*contd.*

Major Heads.	Sanctioned estimates for 1922-23.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1922-23.	Actuals for 1921-22.	Variation between columns 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Public Works Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XIII.—Works for which capital accounts are kept	53,000	3,057	2,647	410	...
Works for which no capital accounts are kept					
XIV.—Works for which no capital accounts are kept	—52,000	—18,092	—15,768	...	2,324
XXX.—Civil Works Incharge Public Works Officers	35,000	30,417	—33	30,450	...
Total	36,000	15,382	—13,154	30,860	2,324

APPENDIX XIV.

Expenditure.

Major Heads.	Sanctioned estimates for 1922-23.	Actual (Provisional) for 1922-23.	Actual for 1921-22.	Variations between columns 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Taxes on Income	...	6,203	...	6,203	...
4. Opium	...	173	200	...	27
5. Land Revenue	3,61,000	3,15,586	3,07,193	8,393	...
6. Excise	20,000	17,628	18,433	...	805
7. Stamps	2,000	2,453	2,367	86	...
8. Forest	42,000	34,032	53,262	...	19,230
9. Registration	3,000	2,831	2,867	...	36
14. Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept	...	...	1,53,417	...	1,53,417
19. Interest	2,69,000	2,96,251	1,01,397	1,94,854	...
22. General Administration	...	1,07,053	2,07,385	...	1,00,332

Expenditure—*contd.*

Major Heads.	Sanctioned estimates for 1922-23.	Actual (Provisional) for 1922-23.	Actual for 1921-22.	Variations between columns 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24. Administration of Justice	37,000	37,296	33,825	3,471	...
25. Jails and Convict Settlements	1,08,000	97,323	1,04,184	...	6,861
26. Police	12,16,000	10,99,590	11,51,933	...	52,343
28. Ecclesiastical	33,000	31,479	30,603	876	...
29. Political	42,25,000	40,9[illegible],011	37,50,392	3,45,649	...
30. Scientific Departments	13,000	14,103	9,280	4,823	...
31. Education	2,72,000	2,38,992	2,35,450	3,542	...
32. Medical	3,47,000	3,03,541	3,21,251	...	17,710
33. Public Health	24,000	—4,487	18,242	...	22,729
34. Agriculture	87,000	68,565	64,248	4,317	...
37. Miscellaneous Departments	21,000	5,893	70,13[illegible]	...	64,237

38. Currency	...	650	3,617	...	2,967
41. Civil Works	1,05,000	...	...	...	...
43. Famine Relief	...	45,996	2,91,738	...	2,45,742
44. Territorial and Political Pensions	42,000	22,838	43,082	...	20,244
45. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	49,000	71,566	41,447	30,119	...
46. Stationery and Printing	3,000	2,057	2,366	...	309
47. Miscellaneous	2,34,000	2,28,970	2,06,348	22,622	...
Cost of printing and binding books	8,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	75,21,000	71,42,628	72,24,662	6,24,955	7,06,989
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.					
15. Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure	23,000	39,243	18,678	20,565	...
16. Construction of Irrigation Works from ordinary revenue	35,000	16,125	37,068	...	20,943
41. Civil Works	11,89,000	9,99,685	12,72,101	...	2,72,416
TOTAL	12,47,000	10,55,053	13,27,847	20,565	2,93,359
GRAND TOTAL ...	87,68,000	81,97,681	85,52,509	6,45,520	10,00,348

APPENDIX XV.

Veterinary Stallions and mares covered by them in 1922-23.

Name of Stallion.	Breed.	Number of mares covered.				
		Quetta Pishin.	Loralai.	Sibi.	Zhob.	Total.
Baluchistan	Arab.	17	..	43	..	60
Mahmoodia	Arab.	5	30	6	..	41
Kerchief Kathiawari	..	24	..	36	..	60
Pearl King	Arab.	2	..	..	22	24
Tohorlu	Arab.	28	..	32	..	60
Meadow	Arab.	..	..	..	27	27
Maharaj II Marwari	...	..	..	60	..	60
Manek Marwari	..	..	60	..	..	60
Total	..	76	90	177	49	392

Contagious diseases in 1921-22 and 1922-23.

Name of disease.	1921-22.		1922-23.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
	Equines.			
Strangles	2	...	...	...
Rabies	...	...	2	2
	Bovines.			
Rinderpest	286	126	37	13
Foot and mouth disease	80	...	...	...
Other contagious diseases	...	...	2	2
Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	...	...	47	47
Black Quarter	...	...	11	11

Name of disease.	1921-22.		1922-23.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
	Others.			
Anthrax	47	47	203	203
Sheep Pox	19	7	245	48
Mange in Camels	461	84	721	168
Scab	59	19	622	122
Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia	111	111	447	364
Liver fluke	330	115	28	4
Rabies	...	...	6	6
Wire worm	60	15	...	...
Other contagious diseases	35	21	447	135

CALCUTTA
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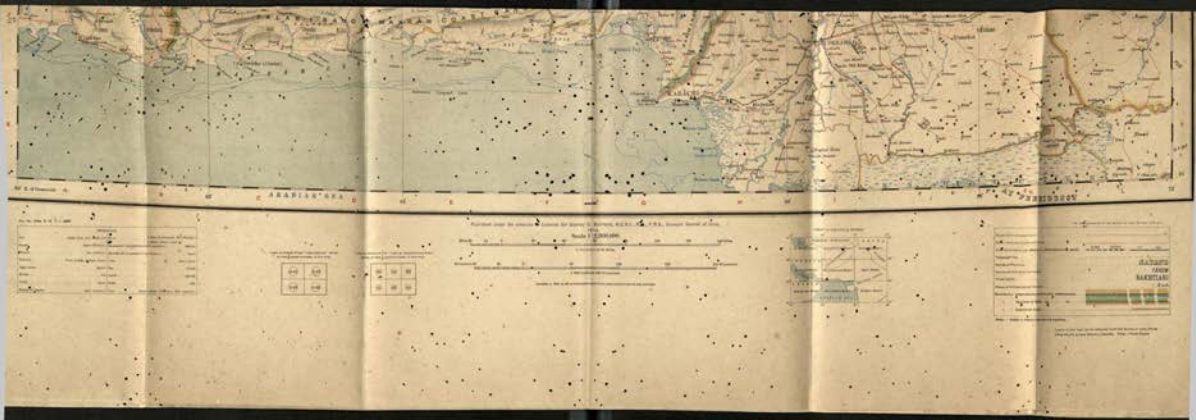
8, HASTINGS STREET

SOUTHERN ASIA SERIES
BAKUCHISTAN SHEET



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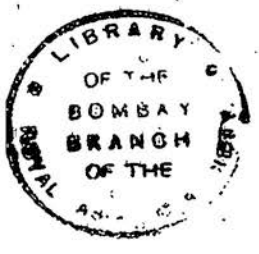

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